

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 400.—vol. xv.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH OUR CONVICTS?

THE disaffection or rebellion of the Cape of Good Hope—we hardly know the more appropriate term by which to designate the conduct of the Colonists—ought to force the whole question of our Convict system upon the immediate and serious attention of the people of England. The question is one of the highest possible importance, not only as regards our possession of colonies at all—which is one of the least of the many considerations involved—but as regards our character as a civilised people, and our welfare as a nation.

With reference to the disaffection of the Cape of Good Hope, the question lies in a nutshell. The colonists deny the right of the Home Government to make their territory the *dépôt* of our superabundant or our unmanageable crime. They assert—and they seem prepared, if need be, to back the assertion by force of arms—that we shall not transport our convicts to their shores; that our plans for the punishment or the reformation of our criminals are matters for our consideration, not for theirs; and that, in no case, and under no pretext, will they undertake any trouble, accept any responsibility, or even submit to the pollution of having our convicts amongst them. The *Neptune* convict ship arrived in Simon's Bay, with two hundred and eighty-two convicts on board, on the 19th of September, sent thither by Lord Grey, apparently, because there were no means at his command for keeping them at home, and because he knew of no other place than the Cape of Good Hope to which he could transport them. The Colonists no sooner caught sight of what they considered to be a moral plague-ship, than they met in large numbers and with ominous unanimity, and despatched a missive to the Governor, in which they stated, in no courteous terms, that "the people had determined that the convicts must not, could not, and should not be landed or kept in any of the ports of the colony." The Governor, placed in a position of considerable delicacy and peril, and neither daring to goad the Colonists into rebellion, nor to side with them against the Home Government, took a middle course, and replied, that the convicts should not be

landed until he had received special instructions from England, and that, in the meantime, the *Neptune* should ride at anchor in Simon's Bay, and receive supplies like any other ship. But the Governor's policy has only postponed the evil day. The position assumed by the Colonists is so decided, and the opposition is so strong and unanimous, that the Colonial Office has but two disagreeable alternatives before it: either it must yield the point to the people of the Cape, and send the convicts elsewhere; or it must use force to compel the rebellious colony to submission. Neither alternative is pleasant, and neither is in any way creditable to the British nation. To yield, is the better policy of the two; and that is the course upon which the Government seems to have determined before the news of the last occurrences reached England. To have made war upon the colony, to compel its unwilling obedience, would have been to enter upon a contest which, notwithstanding all the power and all the resources at our command, would never have ended until the colony threw off our yoke, to become independent, or the appanage of another state.

But it is high time that this great and grave question should be considered upon higher grounds than these. The question, in reality, is not whether we shall send, or how we shall dispose of, our convicts, but whether we shall have such a multitude of convicts at all—whether, in fact, we have not begun at the wrong end, by punishing crime, instead of striving to prevent it. "The gaols throughout the country," says a daily contemporary, "are choked with convicts. Bermuda is full to overflowing, and the cry is still 'they come!' The convict establishment at Portland is already spreading dismay throughout the neighbourhood, in consequence of the insubordinate character of its inmates; and wherever the convicts present themselves to a colony, the colony rejects them with affright." It is evident that the task the nation has to accomplish is to diminish the appalling amount of crime which at present paralyzes the exertions of men in authority, and drives them to their wits' end. The transportation of criminals, to say the best of it, even if our colonists would consent to be the uncomplaining and perpetual recipients of our moral filth, is a very

unsatisfactory and expensive process. It cuts off the foul weeds by the head and exports them at a loss, but leaves the roots growing in their native soil to produce new crops. It demoralises the remotest regions of the earth, without in the slightest degree purifying the moral atmosphere at home.

So complex and imperfect is our civilization, that pauperism increases in the midst of plenty, and crime in the midst of a moral and religious people. The one evil feeds the other, and the virus of both runs through the veins of society, until the whole body politic becomes diseased. The recent painful disclosures made by the correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle* show that many hundreds and thousands of honest and industrious persons of both sexes in London, in the manufacturing and in the rural districts, can scarcely gain a bare subsistence or the rudest necessities of life, even although they labour seven days in the week, as many of them unhappily do, and fourteen hours in the day. Both young and old men of the working classes, gaining at some trades no more than six shillings a week, have, if honest, no other prospect than pauperism when they are unable to labour. Not only hundreds and thousands, but hundreds of thousands of men in Ireland, unconvicted of crime, drag out a miserable existence upon public alms; and often, when they are not reduced to this sad extremity, they support themselves upon a wretched pittance of less than threepence a day. This daily misery is the perpetual fountain of crime, and crime again, by shutting out from the criminal the chance of honourable employment, is the constant source of pauperism. And so the two act and react upon each other, with this unhappy consequence according to present arrangements, that the criminal is often better fed than the labourer in full employ, and always better fed than the pauper. This state of things offers a direct premium to lazy poverty, and to its imagination presents the prison, with bread and milk every day, and meat on the Sunday, to the enjoyment of which advantages crime is the qualification and condition, as better than the free hovel, where potatoes are the only diet, and where meat may not be tasted oftener than once in a twelvemonth. This great evil cannot



FAUSTIN THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF HAYTI, IN COUNCIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

be thoroughly cured by any systems of prison discipline, by transportation or non-transportation, or by all the wisdom of all the wise men who ever wrote, or spoke, or meditated upon the reformation of offenders. It needs altogether a different treatment. To such philosophers the paupers and criminals, whom we already possess in such overwhelming numbers, may be yielded up for experiment. If they can devise any plan by which the one class shall not be purveyor to the other, and by which society may be relieved of any portion of the great and heavy burden consequent upon old crime and young pauperism, society will be largely their debtor. But a greater task will remain. We must prevent any increase of the present numbers of paupers and criminals. We must nip in the bud the growth of these diseases in our social system. As the object of a wise physician is to prevent disease, and of a careful mother to rear a healthy offspring, the object of a wise State should be, not to punish crime, not to pamper pauperism, but to prevent both by encouraging the growth of a moral and religious, as well as an industrious and self-supporting community. There must be something, indeed, rotten in England, when a statesman in the position, with the knowledge, and with the sympathies of Earl Grey is reduced to such an extremity as that in which the latest news from the Cape of Good Hope depicts him. We have so many convicts on hand that we can neither keep them at home nor send them abroad with safety; and we risk the possession of a colony for the sake of a ship-load of the vilest of our population. The cause of that rottenness is patent. We have neglected the most sacred of our duties. We have made no adequate provision for the education of the people. We have allowed the children of the poor, generation after generation, to grow up in physical and moral filth—in destitution, ignorance, and vice. We have almost ignored their existence except when they became paupers or criminals. In the one case, we recognised their right to live, and we fed them, to our own loss, and with no gain to them. In the other case, as we had not recognised their right to be taught, which might have prevented them from becoming criminals, we had no alternative but to wield the terrors of the law, and to punish them. We forgot altogether that the law has a book as well as a sword; and we did not care to remember the ancient but most valuable apothegm, that "prevention is better than cure." We have reaped the natural consequences; and besides the trouble, annoyance, degradation, and wrong, we yearly pay a revenue for the support of prisons and police, and all the *etceteras* that maintain the sword in the hand of the law, which, divided by 2 or 3, would have paid handsomely for the education of the whole people, and the consequent diminution of crime. We do not speak of the entire prevention of crime—for education will not utterly eradicate the evil passions of the human heart; but we believe in the possibility of its great diminution, because all investigation shows that the large majority of crimes are crimes against property, and that crimes against property arise, for the most part, from want and ignorance. Our civilisation has hitherto been at fault. It must grapple with these evils at the very root. We must cease to look upon our colonies as receptacles for our criminals, and we must cease to consider criminals as a necessity of our social state. We must endeavour to find out by what means we can deprive crime of its fecundity, and ultimately reduce it to its *minimum*. That is our task; and the longer we neglect it, the more difficult it will be.

THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

THE nomination of the President (Faustin Soulouque) to the title and dignity of Emperor, was announced to the people of Hayti by the roar of cannon on Sunday, the 26th of August.

On Thursday, August 23, it was rumoured that Soulouque was to receive the title of Emperor, and the next day circulars were carried round for signature, petitioning the Senate and Chambers, then convened, to bestow that title. The circulars were not numerous, signed, and it mattered little whether the Legislature acceded to the petition or not, as the crown and the crown jewels were purchased on Saturday evening, at half-past eleven o'clock, and the Senate did not agree until seven o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time a delegation waited upon his Imperial Majesty to inform him of the decision.

The troops, as is usual on Sunday morning, were under arms for review, and it was supposed that the new-made Emperor would appear on the parade ground, and there receive his title from them; but he did not make his appearance. At 10 o'clock A.M., the guns at the different forts were got ready and commenced firing, and during the firing the Emperor was crowned. In a few minutes after, the senators came on the piazza of the palace and gave two cheers for the Emperor, which were not responded to by the troops. Indeed, they were annoyed at the whole proceedings. The troops numbering 200 rank and file, with two pieces of artillery, marched to the Catholic Church, where the Emperor was to repair to be consecrated and receive the homage of his subjects, the Empress having been previously crowned by the newly-created Bishop for the occasion—a Jesuit priest of a very equivocal character.

Over the chair in which the Emperor sat was a small crown suspended, but the one in which he was crowned was carried before him to the church by one of his Ministers. It was a matter of surprise that the Minister of State did not carry the crown. Immediately on the Emperor taking his seat, the crown was handed to him, which he placed before himself during the ceremony, the Empress and her child kneeling. He was dressed in his usual blue dress, but he wore a very large star for the first time. The Empress was dressed, as also her daughter, in a lilac silk dress, beautifully embroidered. She was covered with jewels, and her head-dress was a wreath of green. The Royal Family are very black, with good features.

Such was the state with which Faustin was inducted to his imperial office. The Senate, on adopting the decree, prepared an address, stating that the act was done in obedience to the wish of the nation, and telling Soulouque that his profound love for the public weal and high sense of duty had entitled him to the dignity, his elevation to which would assure the future prosperity of the nation.

The Emperor's first proclamation is dated from the Imperial Palace, Port-au-Prince, August 26, and concludes thus:—

"Haytiens! Let the new era which opens before us be marked by the most complete fusion of hearts; let it cause all passions to be silent, if any still exist among us, and let us all join the hands of reconciliation on the altar of the country."

"Vivent Liberty and Equality!
"Vivent Union and Concord!
"Vive Independence!
"Vive the Empire of Hayti, one and indivisible!"

Immediately after the coronation, the monopoly law was again reformed by the Emperor. The Dominicans, however, appear to be in serious fear that the recently-crowned Emperor will again attack them, and endeavour to refresh his faded laurels. To such an extent, indeed, have their fears been excited, that, according to letters of August the 19th, there was a strong party in favour of applying to France for protection.

The new Emperor Soulouque has liberated most of the prisoners confined for political offences, and has given hopes that the refugees in Jamaica and other places would soon be permitted to return to their country under a general amnesty.

Faustin Soulouque is a black, of about sixty years of age, and of robust figure. He has several children by the Empress.

The Emperor has already created an aristocracy, consisting of six Princes, and sixty Dukes, Marquises, and Barons. Among the titles is the Duc de Bonbon.

The Emperor has also resolved to provide his court with becoming state. Sumptuous furniture, to the amount of 1,500,000 francs, are in preparation at Paris, for the Imperial Palace, at Port-au-Prince, and must be ready for exportation by the end of next month. "As his Majesty's credit is not yet well established, the manufacturers have treated for ready money, and Faustin has ordered his agents in Paris to pay for everything in hard cash."

In the illustration on the front page, Faustin, the Emperor, is seated at the table, wearing his usual uniform. The tall standing figure beside him is Le Prince Bobo. On the opposite side of the table to the Emperor is seated Salomon, Duc de Léogane; at the table, also, sits Le Prince Pierrot; and the standing figure wearing spectacles is Francisque, Duc de Gonaïves.

COLLECTION OF THE HOP DUTY.—The Lords of the Treasury have decided not to call upon parties for sureties for the payment of the second moiety of the hop duty for the year 1848. The following circular has been issued by the Inland Board of Revenue to their collectors:—"Sir, I am directed by the Board to acquaint you, for your guidance, that, in all cases in which the first moiety of the hop duty for 1848 shall have been paid, bond without surety may be taken for the second moiety; observing that, although the condition of such bond will be for the immediate payment of the same, yet the Board will grant indulgence, and not enforce such payment before the 15th October, 1850, except in the event of circumstances occurring which may in any case induce them to apprehend that the debt will be endangered by delay. In all other respects the regulations already fixed are to be observed. I am to add, that the several supervisors in our collection have been made acquainted with this order, and directed to make it known to their respective districts.—I am, Sir, &c., W. STANTON.—P.S. The requisite bonds will be forwarded to you in due course by the storekeeper at this office."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

If our neighbours do not possess all the liberty of a Republic, they have, at least, all its turbulence, as the reported proceedings of the Legislative Assembly very prominently set forth.

On Tuesday evening, M. Raspail's proposition to prevent any banker filling the office of minister, was discussed. The chief argument relied on by the speaker was, that such an individual had the power of making use of information that came to him in his official capacity upon the Stock Exchange, which was palpably unjust. He intimated that such had been done before, when a minister had saved 1,500,000 fr. out of his salary of 100,000 fr. This assertion gave occasion for the commencement of the disorder, which raged for some time with terrific fury. It was denounced as a gross calumny cast upon twenty or thirty ministers of finance of unstained reputation, and M. Raspail was vociferously called upon to name the person he had alluded to, but the hon. member replied by saying, that he had only spoken of a vague reminiscence. This explanation did not at all satisfy the members, who still continued the tumult, by assailing the accuser with epithets of the most uncourteous and ungentlemanly character. M. Raspail at length declared that his allusion was made to a minister, but not to a Minister of Finance, upon which M. de Larochefoucauld said that though he had no doubt M. Raspail had used the language imputed to him, yet, as the hon. member had withdrawn the objectionable part of the charge, he was willing to accept it in its altered form. M. de Larochefoucauld added, that the committee had been unanimous in calling on the Assembly to reject the proposition.

The President then put M. Raspail's motion to the vote, which was lost by a great majority.

On Wednesday another uproar, not less violent, occurred, upon M. Crémieux asking Ministers whether they intended to make a provision for the widows and orphans of those who fell in February.

M. Ferdinand Barrot intimated that he intended in a few days to introduce two projects of law upon the subject.

M. Segur d'Agnessan hoped, that, as the only combatants of February entitled to sympathy were the Municipal Guards, they would be included in the relief fund.

This was the signal for a tremendous outburst of feeling, which seemed for a time to have no bounds. The Mountain insisted that the speaker should be called to order, for he had insulted the Republic. The President refused to obey the summons. The shouting and confusion became intolerable. The President pulled his bell, but all to no effect. The Reds appeared to set his authority at defiance; and M. Beaune, turning towards the President, vehemently cried out, "You are the Attorney-General of the majority, and not the President of the Assembly!" The President succeeded at last in putting the order of the day to the vote, which was carried by a vast majority, the Left exclaiming at the same time, "Down with the conspirators!"

The President of the Republic has performed an act towards a member of his own family, the impartial justice of which has excited both surprise and admiration. He has caused to be published in the *Moniteur* a decree with his own signature attached, dismissing Pierre Bonaparte, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in the African Foreign Legion, from the service, for having returned to France, when on a mission, without the orders or permission of his superior.

General de la Hite, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to the King of Prussia, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of M. de Rayneval. M. de la Hite is little known to the public, and does not even belong to the National Assembly. He is said to be a Legitimist, from his former connexion with the Duc d'Angoulême, on whose staff he served as aide-de-camp, during the Spanish campaign of 1823. He also commanded the Engineers, to which arm of the military service he belongs, at the conquest of Algiers. The great difficulty encountered in completing the Ministry would seem to be the general conviction that Louis Napoleon will have no one for Minister who will not consent to be subordinate to his will. It is generally said that he is gradually concentrating a great portion of the business of the several departments of the Government in his own bureau at the Elysée, and that in the department of Foreign Affairs especially he does so much, that he may be considered in a great measure his own Minister. All papers, notes, and despatches are laid before him, and no important resolution is adopted without being subjected to his decision. It is further stated on this subject that even a great part of the diplomatic correspondence, and of the instructions sent to the representatives of foreign Courts, are now drawn up by the President, and that on this account the situation of Minister of Foreign Affairs, hitherto considered in France the most important of all the departments in the Cabinet, is now considerably less so, inasmuch as the new Foreign Minister will have little to do beyond the mere routine business of the office, and the execution of the directions given by the President himself.

Not less than twenty Prefects of Departments, who were supposed to be disaffected to the Government, have been dismissed from their important offices, and been replaced by more suitable persons.

Reports were again in circulation during the week, that a modification of the Ministry would shortly take place, M. Fould and the President of the Republic not all agreeing in their financial views.

On Sunday evening the Princess Lieven gave the first of her weekly receptions since her return to Paris. Among the political personages present, the lion of the evening was M. Guizot, who has recently arrived here. Count Molé was also present, and it was observed that they shook hands, and conversed with each other for a considerable time, with much apparent cordiality. This was the first time for many years that they had spoken. M. Berryer and General Changarnier were also present, but M. Thiers absented himself.

The news from Africa is deplorable—pestilence and insurrection. From Calle we learn that the successful resistance of the insurgents at Zaatcha has encouraged several tribes of Arabs to commit acts of hostility against the French settlers. M. Riffent, the director of a society for cutting wood, has been assassinated; and the men employed at the silver mines of Oumteboul been driven from their employment, and their inspector put to death. From Oran, we have deplorable accounts of the ravages of the cholera in that place. 700 soldiers and 3700 civilians had died up to the 5th instant, besides Mahometans, Jews, Moors, and Arabs. All the shops were closed, and business suspended. Fires were lighted in the streets, and cannon fired, in the hope of purifying the atmosphere. Thirty convicts were employed continually in burying the dead, and carts were constantly passing through the streets collecting the dead bodies. A battalion of 400 Riflemen lost 200 men, and the 2nd Chasseurs d'Afrique 80 men. Gen. Curry was ill, and his aide-de-camp dead. One family of ten persons died in the course of a night. Accounts of the 10th say that the pestilence had slightly declined, but that its ravages were still terrible. The three chief physicians of the hospital had fallen victims.

ITALIAN STATES.

All is still tranquil in the Peninsula. The Pope has not yet returned to Rome, from which city accounts to the 9th state that his Holiness had concluded a loan of 4,500,000 scudi (22½ millions of francs), at 84 per cent., but with whom it is not mentioned. It was rumoured that Cardinal Antonelli had resigned, and that the new Secretary of State would be Cardinal della Genga.

General Gorzkowsky, the Military Commander of Venice, has been recalled by the Austrian Government. No cause has been assigned for the General's disgrace.

At Naples the King has ordered a levy of 18,000 men for 1850.

AUSTRIA.

Our accounts from Vienna state that capital punishment for political offences has been prohibited, and, in proof of this much-doubted assertion, mention the commutation of the punishment of death pronounced against John Ambrus, Michael Jakab, and John Földy (who, during the rebellion, were members of a self-constituted court of justice at Grosswarden), into fifteen years' fortress arrest.

Kolosy, who struck the late Count Lamberg the first blow on the bridge of boats at Pesth, in September, 1848, has been arrested, and is to be tried by a court-martial.

The Vienna journals announce the death of the celebrated Prince Hohenlohe.

The commission appointed by the Austrian Government to revise the tariff has commenced its labours. The first reduction proposed is on iron, metals in general, china, and earthenware goods, glass, chemical productions, and raw material for manufactures.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin, dated the 18th inst., state that, in the sitting of the Council of Administration of the previous day, the elections for the German Parliament were decreed to take place on the 31st January.

Erfurt has been definitively designated as the seat of the Parliament.

TURKEY.

All accounts concur in representing the difficulty respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees: as at an end. From Widdin, where they were encamped, we learn that they have been removed to Shumla, a place further from the frontier. The first transport consisted of 400 Poles, who left Widdin on the 30th of October under the leadership of the ex-General Bem, now Amurat Pasha, and accompanied by Messaros and Count Vay. On the 31st of October another transport of 102 Italians took the road to Shumla. 165 renegades, commanded by General Stein, now Fehrad Pasha, and Kuetti, now Kiamal Pasha, followed on the 1st of November, and on the 3rd the Magyars left their first place of refuge and captivity on Ottoman soil. They mustered to the strength of 320 men, and were led by M. Kossuth in person, and by M. Balogh, the alleged author of the assassination of Count Lamberg. The Count Kasimir Bathany, the two Perczels, and M. Przyjemsky, a Pole, and 40 women, accompanied M. Kossuth's party. The Countess Bathany and the ex-Councillor Haymann followed in Count Bathany's carriage.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Sir H. Ward has published a general amnesty, dated October 24, in favour of the insurgent Cephalonians, in which he says: "There has been enough punishment."

"Every individual who is in prison shall at once from to-day be set at liberty. Time, their future conduct, and the opinion of their fellow-citizens will decide upon their innocence or guilt."

"The general amnesty will have but one exception. Judgment on G. Pierato Cutweli and on Nicholas Metaxas, son of Denys Metaxas, will be pronounced to-morrow, by the Court at Lixouri; the former being proved too hardened a criminal to be set at liberty, and the latter, unhappily, having acted most inexcusably towards a respectable and well-born individual, for which several other persons have been punished. Immediately after this judgment the court-martial will terminate."

Count Gerassimos Sdrin, who had been convicted of having appeared fully

armed in the midst of the insurgents at the village of Marconopolos, and had been condemned to twenty-one years' imprisonment, has had his punishment commuted to two years' detention.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 6th instant have been brought during the week by the *Europa*, but they bring no political news.

Never, since the commencement of the California fever, has it raged so wildly as at the present time. Up to Saturday, the 3rd instant, 573 vessels in all had left the States for the Gold Region, while there were no less than 106 vessels more getting ready for the El Dorado at the different Atlantic ports. The accounts received from month to month of disappointment, sickness, starvation, or death by thirst on the barren plains, did not at all discourage the seekers after Mammon. Departures took place daily.

The new cotton manufactures of the south are progressing rapidly, and the specimens hitherto produced have been so excellent, that the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia had, at the late exhibition of arts and manufactures there, awarded them several prizes. Nearly all the workpeople are whites, and inhabitants of the "pine-barrens" of South Carolina. The industrial movement of the south is just now exciting much attention, especially as one object is, while using up large quantities of the staple commodity of the slave states, to become as independent as possible of the northern workshops. With regard to the employment of people of colour in manufacturing and mechanical trades, popular feeling in the southern states appears to be adverse to it, on the ground of an apprehended interference with the institution of slavery. A large cotton manufactory is being built at Cannerton, Indiana, capital 100,000 dollars. Another at New Orleans, capital 300,000 dollars.

The total deaths in New York during the cholera visitation were 15,219. Of the above there were 8086 from cholera and bowel complaints.

The Governor of Pennsylvania had appointed Thursday, November 29, as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of peace, an abundant harvest, and the removal of the late fatal pestilence. Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island had followed the example.

A dreadful murder has been committed at St. Louis. Two young Frenchmen, travelling under the names of the Comtes Montesqui, had put up at Barnum's Hotel, and one of them tapped at Mr. Barnum's chamber door, and on his opening if the Frenchman shot him through the body, and he now lies in a dangerous condition. Two other persons were wounded by the same discharge; and Mr. Jones, a coachmaker, who ran from his room to the spot, was instantly shot dead by the assassin, who at the same time wounded Messrs. Hubble and Henderson. The murderer was then pursued to his room, and both brothers were arrested and lodged in gaol. An immense crowd soon assembled, and threatened to tear down the prison, calling for the "foreign murderers to be brought out, that they might suffer by Lynch law." 1500 dollars in gold, and much other property, were found in the trunk of the murderer. No motive can be detected for this horrible crime. On the following day and night the crowd again assembled, and the Mayor and police had the utmost difficulty in saving the lives of the prisoners. At length a military force was called out, and the brothers were removed to Jefferson Barracks, several miles from St. Louis—and a special grand jury was to meet immediately for the purpose of investigating the matter.

CANADA.

The annexation movement seems to languish. The *Toronto Globe* had published a declaration, signed by 2000 persons, expressive of a warm attachment to England. On the other hand a Quebec journal contains a letter from Mr. Papien, arguing in favour of annexation with the United States.

The Government had directed all colonels of militia to report to the adjutant-general the names of the officers who had signed the annexation address. The meeting of the British American League at Toronto is said to have been a failure, there not being above 80 members present. It was resolved to petition the Queen for a return of protection.

The removal of the Government from Montreal to Toronto had greatly increased the value of house property in the latter place.

In New Brunswick, it is said, the feeling in favour of annexation is stronger than it is in Quebec.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the Mexican papers it appears that the company to whom the Mexican Government had granted the right of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec were proceeding as rapidly as possible with the preliminary arrangements. Before five years, the probability is there will be three connexions between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, viz. the Panama railroad, the Tehuantepec railroad, and the Ship Canal on the Nicaragua route.

We have news from Yucatan to the 9th ult., containing intelligence that "Jacinto Pat," the celebrated Indian chief, and eight other leaders, had been killed—assassinated by some of their tribes in a revolt. It may be inferred, therefore, that the war in Yucatan will soon be at an end.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

According to advices from the Cape, which are down to the 21st of September, the anti-convict movement is in full vigour. The *Neptune* had arrived at Simon's Bay, with 282 convicts on board; and the following account of the circumstances arising out of her arrival is extracted from the Cape of Good Hope Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:—

The *Neptune* (which left Bermuda on April the 22nd, and Pernambuco on August 11th) arrived in Simon's Bay about six P.M. on Wednesday last, with 282 convicts on board, seven having died at sea. At nine her arrival was known in Cape Town; and at half-past twelve the same night, the members of the Anti-Convict Committee of Vigilance proceeded to Simon's Bay, to take such immediate precautions as the case might require. Early the next morning the alarm was given by the sounding of the gong at the Town-Hall, and the tolling of bells in the churches. Though great excitement prevailed, the general feeling was evidently one of relief and satisfaction. No difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the necessity of employing instant and decisive measures to put an end to the suspense and anxiety which have now prevailed for nearly three months, and have been—as was justly remarked by a member of the Association—"disorganising everything, government, society, and business of every kind."

About eleven o'clock, a letter was sent to his Excellency by the Municipal Board of Cape Town, stating, in plain terms, that, as "the people have determined that the convicts must not, cannot, and shall not be landed, or be kept in any of the ports of the colony," the Board trusted his Excellency, in accordance with his often expressed desire to promote the well-being of the colonies, would order the *Neptune*, after detaching, to leave our shores: and declaring that his Excellency would be responsible for any consequences that might ensue from his refusal to accede to this request.

At half past 12 a reply was received, informing the Board that his Excellency would adhere to the determination which he had, previously announced, not to relieve the Surgeon-Superintendent. The ship would, therefore, ride at anchor in Simon's Bay until advices were received from the Home Government, which would probably be within a month or six weeks. His Excellency concluded by regretting the tone of the Board's letter, which the prevailing excitement might excuse, but could not justify.

The reading of the letter was followed by groans and other expressions of disapprobation. No further proceedings were immediately taken, as it was considered advisable to wait for the report of the committee at Simon's Bay. The excitement throughout the town continued to increase. Many mercantile establishments were closed, and business was generally suspended.

It is expected that a meeting will take place to-day, after the receipt of intelligence from Simon's Bay, when final resolutions will be adopted, and rigidly carried, into effect. The perfect union and fixed determination which exist leave no doubt that the peaceful and legal measures which will be adopted will be crowned with complete success.

INDIA.

Accounts anticipatory of the Overland Mail from Calcutta of the 9th, and Bombay of the 17th of October, have come to hand. The principal political facts thus conveyed are the apprehension and imprisonment at Lahore of the Sardars Chutter, Shere Singh, and some other chiefs who were suspected to be concerned in a conspiracy against the British authorities. His Excellency the Governor-General the Marquis of Dalhousie was very ill, and it was feared that he would be obliged to return home. Amongst the deaths, that of Brigadier Douglas, of the 78th Highlanders, is mentioned. Much illness prevailed at Multan among the army.

CHINA.

The accounts from China state that the affair of the assassination of the Portuguese Governor at Macao remained without any further result of consequence. The authorities at Macao had entered into correspondence on the subject with the Viceroy Sen, who replied in a cool and insolent manner, which, joined with other circumstances, shows pretty plainly that the murder of Senhor Amoral is to be attributed to an intrigue of the Chinese authorities. The head and hand of the unfortunate gentleman, which were carried off by the assassins, are acknowledged to be in the possession of the Chinese Commissioner at Canton, who refuses to deliver them up until the Macao Government shall have surrendered three Chinese who were captured at the Barrier-gate on the evening of the murder, and detained as witnesses of it!

M. PIERRE BONAPARTE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* supplies the following details respecting a "distinguished" member of the "Imperial" family:—

"The President of the Republic is certainly unfortunate in his relations, who appear determined to give him all the annoyance they can. This is the second of them whom the President has thought it necessary to deprive of the high trusts confided to them. The first was the dismissal of Napoleon Bonaparte from the post of Ambassador at Madrid; and if, on that occasion, there were many who blamed (and apparently not without good grounds) the conduct both of the President and his Ministers, there can be no doubt that, in the present instance, the severity exercised towards M. Pierre Bonaparte is considered on all hands as being justly merited."

"It will be remembered that M. Pierre Bonaparte, soon after the President's election, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion in Africa, without having passed through any of the inferior steps. The measure was perhaps a little irregular, but, as it was an act of grace done in honour of the Emperor's memory, and in favour of the Emperor's nephew, it was considered as a national affair, and was consequently not subjected to invidious remarks. Since that time M. Pierre Bonaparte has been prevented by his Parliamentary duties from joining his regiment, but about three months ago he asked leave of absence, and went to Africa, where he joined. It so happened that the first duty he was called upon to perform was at the siege of Zaatcha, where the assault of the French army was repelled. Immediately afterwards M. Pierre Bonaparte was sent by General d'Herbillion, the commander-in-chief, on a mission to the Governor-General at Algiers; but, instead of accomplishing it, M. P. Bonaparte took shipping at Philippeville direct for France, without going near Algiers at all. Since his return to Paris there have been several attacks upon him for his sudden return, and especially with such violence in the *Nation*, for having brought orders, that he has felt it necessary to answer the charges brought against him. Accordingly, in the Paris papers of the day before yesterday a letter appeared, in which M. Pierre justified himself from the charge of not having fulfilled his mission by saying that the object of that mission was to hasten the arrival of a convoy of reinforcements, and that as he had met the convoy on the way, the mission was at an end. With respect to his sudden return to France, he did not deny the fact, but he justified it on the ground that, as a representative of the people, he was the only judge as to the

proper time to return to perform his duties in the Assembly. This letter, together with his otherwise not very regular conduct, seems to have determined the Government to make an example of him. As a representative of the people he certainly could not, in terms of the constitution, have been called upon to serve, but having volunteered to join his regiment, he had no right to abandon his post without the orders of his superiors.

"This is not the first time that M. Pierre Bonaparte has gained for himself a bad celebrity. Some years ago, when resident in the Roman States, he was found to be conspiring against the Pope (Gregory XVI.). An officer in the Pope's army was sent to arrest him, and he at once declared that he would not resist. He then invited the officer to take a glass of wine while he was getting ready, and no sooner had the unsuspecting officer turned his back, than M. Pierre Bonaparte shot him dead on the spot with a pistol. For this disgraceful affair he was, in consideration for his family, let off with simple banishment from the States of the Church. It will be remembered that, about three months ago, M. Pierre Bonaparte, while sitting in his place in the Assembly, struck one of his brother members (an aged and inoffensive man, who, it was proved, had never spoken to him) in the face. For this escapade he was tried before the Correctional Police, and escaped with a fine of only 200 francs. His next exploit was knocking down one of the door-keepers at the Orleans Railway station, who, according to orders, had refused to admit him till he had paid for his ticket. For that he got off without any punishment. He is now dismissed the service for disobedience to orders; and it is to be hoped that the lesson he has got will teach him that his imperial manners do not suit a republic.

"There is a division of opinion as to the cause of M. Pierre Bonaparte's sudden return. According to some, he started as soon as he heard of the President's message and the change of Ministry, in the expectation of some further difficulties at home. According to others, the ravages of the cholera at Oran had something to do with his sudden resolution."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—At the recent annual election of a president and other officers of this important society, the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, was again unanimously elected president; the Rev. John Ley, Fellow of Exeter College, and the Rev. John Barrow, Fellow of Queen's College, were elected auditors. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:—The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Fellow of Magdalen College; Mr. E. A. Lechmere, St. Mary Hall; Mr. E. Paget, St. John's College; and Mr. T. Combe, of the Clarendon Press.

PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE FOR POOR SCHOLARS.—Intimation has been given by Mr. Justice Coleridge, Archdeacon Manning, and Archdeacon Wilberforce, that a sum of money has been placed in their hands to form the commencement of a fund for the foundation of a college in the University of Oxford, the object of which will be to increase the supply of well-educated clergy for the Church at home, and to render the advantage of Oxford more easily accessible to many men of small means who are preparing for other liberal professions. The sum already offered by twelve persons somewhat exceeds £3000, but it is computed that as much as £30,000 will be requisite for the site, building, and endowment for fifty students; and should £50,000 be subscribed, the number of students might be proportionately increased. There will be no difficulty, it is said, in obtaining an eligible site for the college.

The outline of the plan respecting responses and the public examinations in this University, has been issued by the authorities; but, as only certain portions have been adopted by the Convocation, we defer printing the alterations on the present system until they are finally settled.

CAMBRIDGE.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, 1848-1849.

College.	1848.			1849.		
	In College.	In Lodgings.	Total Resident.	In College.	In Lodgings.	Total Resident.
Trinity...	229	327	556	228	318	546
St. John's...	236	133	369	238	145	383
Cafins...	57	73	130	57	93	150
Christ's...	72	39	111	72	45	117
Emmanuel...	63	40	103	64	50	114
Queen's...	45	52	97	45	47	92
Catharine Hall	37	34	71	37	39	76
Corpus Christi	75	8	83	64	7	71
Jesus...	56	8	64	58	12	70
St. Peter's...	58	18	76	57	11	68
Clare Hall...	55	9	64	56	8	64
Magdalene...	47	12	59	50	10	60
Trinity Hall...	34	1	35	39	1	40
Pembroke...	35	3	38	38	1	39
Sidney...	40	2	42	33	2	35
King's...	30	0	30	29	—	29
Downing...	12	2	14	8	2	10
	1181	761	1942	1173	791	1964

MATRICULATIONS.

Michaelmas, 1848 .. 408 Michaelmas, 1849 .. 419

CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.—There will be an examination for this scholarship on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and following days. Candidates must be "Bachelors of Arts in the first year from their degree."

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—A sum amounting to about £1920 Three per Cent. Consols having been accepted by the University for the purpose of founding an annual prize, consisting of the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the "Le Bas Prize," for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire, the examiners give notice that the subject for the present year is—"The political causes which conducted to the introduction and establishment of British sovereignty in India between the dethronement of Suraj-u-Dowlah and the second treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan."

CONSECRATION.—On Saturday, the 17th instant, the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated in his diocese the new church of All Saints, Habergham, by which a new parish is constituted under the act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 37. Dr. Hook preached the sermon. The church is an elegant structure, capable of containing about 700 persons, and has been erected mainly by the munificence of Kay Shuttleworth, Esq., and his lady (who gave the site, together with £1000 towards it), and the Messrs. Dugdale, the eminent manufacturers, who were donors to the amount of £3000.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Charles Bridges, late Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk, from the inhabitants of that parish; the Rev. William Harker, late Curate of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Thomas Peck-ton, late Curate of St. Bartholomew, Bethnal-green, London, from his late parishioners; the Rev. E. Morgan, from the parishioners of Lewisham, Kent, on his resigning the curacy, after faithfully ministering there for more than thirty years; the Rev. G. Hadow, Curate of Everleigh, on the occasion of his resigning the charge of that parish; the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, Perpetual Curate of Tockholes, Lancashire, from his parishioners; and the Rev. J. Bardsley, on his leaving the curacy of the parochial chapelry of Burnley, by the members of his congregation.

DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER INTO SEPARATE PARISHES.—Application is to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act for the division of the parish and rectory of Manchester into distinct and separate rectories, parishes, and districts, for ecclesiastical purposes; for their endowment, for building churches therein, fixing the right of patronage, and providing parsonage-houses for their incumbents, and residences for the dean and canons of the Collegiate Church, and for selling or letting the houses intended for residences of the dean and canons.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. H. O. Wilson, to Stretton Church R., Salop, dio. Heref.; value £542, with residence; pat. C. Pemberton, Esq. Rev. William Calvert, B.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's, to St. Antholin with St. John the Baptist R., Watling-street, value £222 per annum; pats. (this turn), Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; Rev. W. Goode, prom. Rev. — Armstrong, to Aston-Flamville w. Burbage R., Leicestershire, dio. Peter.; value £878; pat. Earl de Grey. Rev. E. H. Brown, to Kenwyn V., with St. Kea V., Cornwall, dio. Exet.; value £703, with res.; and to a Canony in the Cathedral Church of Exeter; pat. Bishop of Exeter. The Rev. James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, to the Canony in the Cathedral Church of Ely, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. French, D.D., Master of Jesus College; the canony is now annexed to the Regius Professorship of Greek, and its value is £600. The Rev. E. H. Browne to a Canony in the Cathedral Church of Exeter. Rev. E. Firmstone, to be Head Master of Lady Lumley's Grammar School, Thornton, Yorkshire. Rev. R. L. Freer, D.D., Rector of Bishopstone, Herefordshire, to the Deanery Rural of Weobley, dio. Heref. Rev. F. Hawlett, to Penn C., Bucks, dio. Oxford; value £247, with res.; pat., Earl Howe. Rev. E. W. Gathorcle, to St. Swin-in C., Worcester, dio. Worcester; and to Spetchley C., Worcestershire, dio. Worcester. Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, M.A., to Melling, C., dio. Manch.; value £120, with res.; pat., Rector of Halsall. Rev. W. Clowes to Ash Bocking V., Suffolk, dio. Cant.; value £333, with res.; pat., the Lord Chancellor. Rev. — Gibson, to Dacre V., Cumberland, dio. Carl.; value £120; pat., the Lord Chancellor. Rev. G. C. Smith, M.A., to Carlton w. Lindrick R., Nottinghamshire, dio. Lincoln; value £576 per annum, with residence; patron, the Archbishop of York; Rev. C. W. Eyre, coven. Rev. William Wilson King, B.A., to Milwih V., near Stone; Rev. John Owen, deceased.

VACANCIES.—Lampeter, St. David's College, Vice-Principalship, with the Professorship of Hebrew, and Junior Professorship of Divinity; Rev. E. H. Browne, prom. Llandaw-Velfrey R. (secure), Pembrokeshire, dio. St. David's; value £200; pat. St. David's College, Lampeter; Rev. E. H. Browne, prom. Darwen, Lower, P. C., Lancashire, dio. Manchester; value £150, with res.; pat., the Vicar of Blackburn; Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, prom. Bracon-Ash R., Norfolk, dio. Nor.; value £245; pat., Mrs. E. Berney. Rickingham-Inferior R., w. Rickingham-Superior R., Suffolk, dio. Nor.; value £850, with residence; pat., G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq. Old Buckenham, P. C., Norfolk, dio. Nor.; value £102; pats., the inhabitants. Rodborne—Cheney V., Wilts, dio. G. and B.; value £95; patron, Rev. A. Evans; vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry T. Streeton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART., OF EDINGLASSIE, COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.



This respected gentleman died on the 20th instant, at his residence in Fitzroy-square, aged 76. He was the son of the Rev. John Forbes, of Lochell, by Katharine his wife, only daughter of Gordon Stewart, Esq., of Innerbury, and derived his descent from a younger branch of the old Scottish house of Forbes, of Pitsligo.

Sir Charles (who sat for twenty years in the House of Commons) was long connected with commercial pursuits. At one time he was an influential merchant at Bombay, and, after his return from India, held the important position of head of the great city house of Forbes and Co. He was created a Baronet in 1823. He married, 28th February, 1800, Elizabeth, daughter of Major John Cotgrave, E.I.C.S., and had four sons and one daughter. The eldest of the former (John Forbes, Esq.) died in his father's lifetime, leaving, with other issue, a son, now Sir Charles Forbes, second Baronet, born in 1832.

JAMES STUART, ESQ.

This gentleman, of well-known political fame, was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Stuart, and was nearly connected with the noble family of Moray. He was bred to the profession of the law, and became a Writer to the Signet in 1798. He had excellent talents for business, and had given it due attention, he would most probably have attained high distinction in his profession; but, having inherited a respectable property in the county of Fife, he became attached to agricultural pursuits, and these, with his duties as country gentleman and magistrate, and the political engagements into which he entered with the utmost warmth, speedily engrossed by far the greater portion of his time and attention. He was a zealous and an uncompromising Whig. No man ever existed more completely devoted to his party, or more disposed to make every possible exertion and sacrifice to promote its objects. Hence, he naturally became an object of hostility to the opposite party; and hence, in consequence of some attack made upon him, his fatal duel with Sir Alexander Boswell, in which Sir Alexander expired what he wrote by his death. The trial which followed was creditable to Mr. Stuart, who, it was admitted on all hands, could not well have acted otherwise.

His business necessarily suffered by these continuous distractions; and his means were crippled, partly and principally, by the expenses in which they involved him, and partly by his too generous hospitality. Being of an extremely sanguine disposition, he attempted to repair his fortune by speculating in land; but the crash of 1825 proved fatal to his schemes, and involved him in embarrassments by which he was overwhelmed. As he had done nothing dishonourable, he might easily have settled with his creditors; but his feelings would not allow him to face them, and he took the rash and unfortunate resolution of retreating to America. On his return he obtained his discharge, but he lost the situations he had held in Edinburgh, which he might have retained had he not left Scotland.

After his return Mr. Stuart became the editor of the *Courier*, and gave in this capacity every support in his power to the Whig party. He was appointed by Lord Melbourne to the situation of Factory Inspector, which he held till his death; and it redounds much to his credit that in this difficult position he conducted himself so as to acquire the esteem not merely of the manufacturers, but of the great majority of the workmen.

Mr. Stuart was robust, active, and singularly capable of bearing fatigue. He died in his seventy-fourth year, of a disease of the heart, most probably induced by the excitement in which he passed the greater part of his life.

CHARLES GORING, ESQ., M.P., OF WISTON PARK, SUSSEX.



A VACANCY has been created in the representation of the borough of Shoreham by the death of this gentleman, which melancholy event, the result of typhus fever, occurred on the 18th inst., at Wiston Park. He had been suffering for some considerable time from the attack, but of late appeared to be recovering. A relapse, however, came on suddenly, and terminated fatally.

The hon. gentleman, who was born in 1817, and had, consequently, only reached his thirty-second year, was cousin of the present Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., being descended from the second marriage of Sir Charles Matthews Goring, the fourth Baronet, with Elizabeth, sister, and eventually, heiress, of Sir Robert Fagg, Bart., of Wiston. He succeeded the present Sir Harry Goring as M.P. for Shoreham, twice defeating Lord Edward Howard; and, while in the House of Commons, acted and voted with the Protectionist party.

HENRY WILLOUGHBY, ESQ., OF BIRDSALL HOUSE, CO. YORK.

The death of this gentleman, the heir presumptive of the present Lord Middleton, occurred on the 18th inst., in his 70th year. He was son and heir of the late Rev. James Willoughby, Rector of Guiseley, co. York, and grandson of the Hon. Thomas Willoughby (second son of the first Lord Middleton), by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Southby, Esq., of Birdsall. He married, 20th June, 1815, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon John Eyre, and had by her, who died 20th Sept., 1845, four sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM ETTY, ESQ., R.A.

This great modern painter was born at York, on the 10th of March, 1787. Like Rembrandt and Constable, he was a miller's son, and made his first sketches with chalk upon the mill floor. He served an apprenticeship of seven years to Mr. Peck, a printer, at Hull, but, when freed from this thralldom, he came to London, and devoted himself to an artist's life, under the fostering and liberal patronage of a mercantile City firm, Messrs. Bodley, Ety (the painter's uncle), and Bodley. Young Ety then entered the Royal Academy, and became a pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

After years of untiring industry and perseverance, Ety's talents became of note in the Academy, and attracted public attention. He obtained much praise for his picture of "Cleopatra," which induced him to still further cultivate his genius; and he consequently travelled and studied in Rome, Florence, Naples, and France. He returned to England in 1824, the finished and exquisitely graceful painter he has since been. To enumerate his works is needless, as the greater portion are of such recent exhibition in London; and who, indeed, is not familiar with the splendid specimens of the human figure, those charming delineations of female beauty, which, however startling to the more modestly sensitive, never failed to attract and delight?

The life of Ety was one course of devotion to his admirable art; and we are happy to hear from himself that it also was to him a source of almost unalloyed happiness.

Mr. Ety died on the 14th inst., in his native town of York, leaving a name of lasting memory among the painters of England. In his recent autobiography, Ety thus eloquently sums up and defends his own cause:—

"Like many other men, my character has been much misunderstood by some—not a few—because I have preferred painting the unsophisticated human form divine, male and female, in preference to the production of the loom; or, in plainer terms, preferred painting from the glorious works of God, to draperies, the works of man. I have been accused of being a shocking and immoral man! I have even heard my bodily infirmities—brought on, in a great measure, by my ardent devotion to my art, and studying in hot rooms in life academies—turned against me; and, unacquainted with my temperate habits, been accused of drinking. I confess my sin: I am fond of drinking; but only a harmless beverage—tea. And I certainly venerate the memory of the man, be he who he may, who invented tea; and any who thus calumniate me I forgive, and only ask them to examine my life. That I have had errors and failings too many, I know, and trust to the goodness of God to forgive; but it is a duty I owe to myself to state, what I do with sincerity, that, in whatever station I found myself thrown, whether printer's devil or royal academican, my honest endeavour has been to do my duty in it to the best of my power; a principle I can with confidence recommend to all who may come after me, and one which they will never regret to look back upon."

WILLIAM BURGE, ESQ., Q.C.

This gentleman was called to the English bar by the honourable society of the Inner Temple, in Easter Term, 1808, and was at one period in the enjoyment of a very extensive practice, more particularly as an advocate before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Colonial Matters. He was also the author of some successful legal works; his principal production was his "Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws, in their conflict with each other, and with the law of England," a very able book. About three years ago Mr. Burge received the appointment of a Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Leeds district. He was, unfortunately, obliged to retire from this office, owing to pecuniary embarrassments; but nothing affecting his personal honour was ever stated. Mr. Burge was made a Queen's counsel, and was also a bencher of the Inner Temple, and as such he took an active part in effecting the present magnificent restoration of the Temple Church. He died after a long illness, on the 12th instant, at his residence, York-street, Gloucester-place. He was, at the time, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

MAJOR ROCHE MEAD, K.H.

This distinguished officer, who was for many years Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, entered the Army in 1809, and received the rank of Major in 1837. Major Mead was a member of an old Limerick family, which has given many gallant soldiers to our Army. The Major served, with fame, through the Peninsular war, and also in Hanover and Holland. Major Mead died at Brompton, on the 16th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOUGLAS.

GENERAL DOUGLAS, of the 78th Highlanders, entered the Army as an Ensign in 1803, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1837; latterly he occupied the post of

Brigadier-General. This gallant soldier's principal services lay in Java, from 1812 to 1814. While there, he took by storm the fortifications of Djocjocarta, and obtained by conquest the island of Baviah. General Douglas died recently at Hyderabad, in Scinde.

D. C. MOYLAN, ESQ.

This gentleman was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 24th November, 1829, and practised for some years on the Midland Circuit. After filling the appointment of a Revising Barrister, he was, on the passing of the County Courts Act, named Judge of the Court for the Westminster district. Mr. Moylan died on the 19th inst.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday, the day to which Parliament had been prorogued, a great number of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen attended below the bar to witness the ceremony of further proroguing it till the 16th of January next, in conformity with the decision come to at the Privy Council held at Windsor Castle last week.

The House presented a novel appearance. The reporters' gallery has been taken away, with the view of bringing it several feet forward. The fresco paintings have been nearly completed, and give a brilliant appearance to the house.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell; and upon taking their seats upon the woolsack, in front of the throne, Mr. Fulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Back Rod, proceeded to command the attendance of the House of Commons.

The Members of the Commons House, represented by Mr. Henry Lee, the Deputy Clerk, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Raphael, members, and several of the officers of the House, appeared at the bar, when by direction of the Lord Chancellor her Majesty's Commission was read; after which

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that, in obedience to her Majesty's command, and by virtue of the powers thereby conferred, Parliament stood prorogued till Wednesday, the 16th of January next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir J. Richardson, who had command of the Arctic Searching Expedition, and has just returned from America, gives the following opinion as to further measures in search of Sir John Franklin, in the official account of the proceedings of his own overland expedition:—

"With respect to the recommendation of additional measures in furtherance of the humane views of their Lordships, it is necessary to take into account the time for which the discovery ships were provisioned. Deer migrate over the ice in the spring from the main shore to Victoria and Wollaston lands in large herds, and return in the autumn. These lands are also the breeding-places of vast flocks of snow geese; so that with ordinary skill in hunting, a large supply of food might be procured on their shores in the months of June, July, and August. Seals are also numerous in those seas, and are easily shot, their curiosity rendering them a ready prey to a boat party. In these ways, and by fishing, the stock of provisions might be greatly augmented. And we have the recent example of Mr. Rae, who passed a severe winter on the very barren shores of Repulse Bay, with no other fuel than the withered tufts of a herbaceous andromeda, and maintained a numerous party on the spoils of the chase alone for a whole year. Such instances forbid us to lose hope. Should Sir John Franklin's provisions become so far reduced as to be inadequate to a winter's consumption, it is not likely that he would remain longer by his ships, but rather that in one body, or in several, the officers and crews, with boats cut down so as to be light enough to drag over the ice, or built expressly for that purpose, would endeavour to make their way eastward to Lancaster Sound, or southwards to the mainland, according to the longitude in which the ships were arrested. I would here beg leave to suggest that the Hudson's Bay Company be authorised and requested to promise liberal rewards to Indians and Esquimaux who may relieve white men entering their lands. Some parties of Esquimaux frequenting the coast to the westward of the Mackenzie are in the habit of passing the winter in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the Rat River (a tributary of the Peel), and might be interested in the cause by judicious promises. The Russian Fur Company have a post on the Yucon or Colville, which falls into the Arctic Sea about midway between the Mackenzie and Behring's Straits, and through their officers similar offers might be made to the western Esquimaux. We know from the narrative of Sir John Franklin's discovery of that coast, and also from the subsequent voyage of Messrs. Dease and Simpson, that the Esquimaux who frequent the estuary of the Mackenzie meet those from Point Barrow, at an intermediate point, for the purposes of barter; and in this way intelligence of any interesting occurrence is conveyed along the coast. The Russian post on the Colville receives its supplies from a post in Norton Sound, where it would be easy for any vessel bound to Behring's Straits to land a communication. Mr. Rae, having been appointed to the charge of the Mackenzie River fur district, will give a proper direction to the efforts of Indian hunters in that quarter.

"As it is thought by some, whose opinion I highly value, that the discovery ships may have penetrated to the westward in so high a latitude as not to come within sight of the mainland, I may further suggest the desirableness of the examination of the western coast of Banks' and Parry's Islands, but as this would require a ship expedition by way of Behring's Straits, I must leave the discussion of the practicability of such a scheme to the able executive officers who have navigated the northern seas."

THE COMBINED BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.

We learn from Malta, under date of the 13th inst., that on the 4th the British fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, entered the Dardanelles, and on the 6th was lying at anchor there. Some of the ships had suffered damage from having been in collision with each other; the *Dragon* steam-frigate having at one time been in some danger. She had subsequently repaired to Constantinople, where the *Odin* steam-frigate and the *Tartarus* steam-sloop were lying at the disposal of Sir Stratford Canning. The ships at anchor within the Dardanelles are the *Queen*, 116; flag-ship *Caledonia*, 120; *Prince Regent*, 92; *Powerful*, 84; *Vengeance*, 84; *Bellerophon*, 78; *Racer*, 12; *Bulldog*, *Rosamond*, and *Ardent* steam-sloops. Sir William Parker contemplated paying a visit to Constantinople, and on his return the fleet was to leave for Salamis, and thence to Malta for winter quarters. The French fleet, consisting of the *Friedland*, 120, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Parceval Dèchénes; the *Jemmapes*, 100, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Vaillant; *Hercule*, 100; *Jena*, 84; *Jupiter*, 80; another liner, a frigate, and the *Descartes* and *Magellan* steam-frigates, were lying at Vourlah Bay, in the Gulf of Smyrna, on Nov. 7.

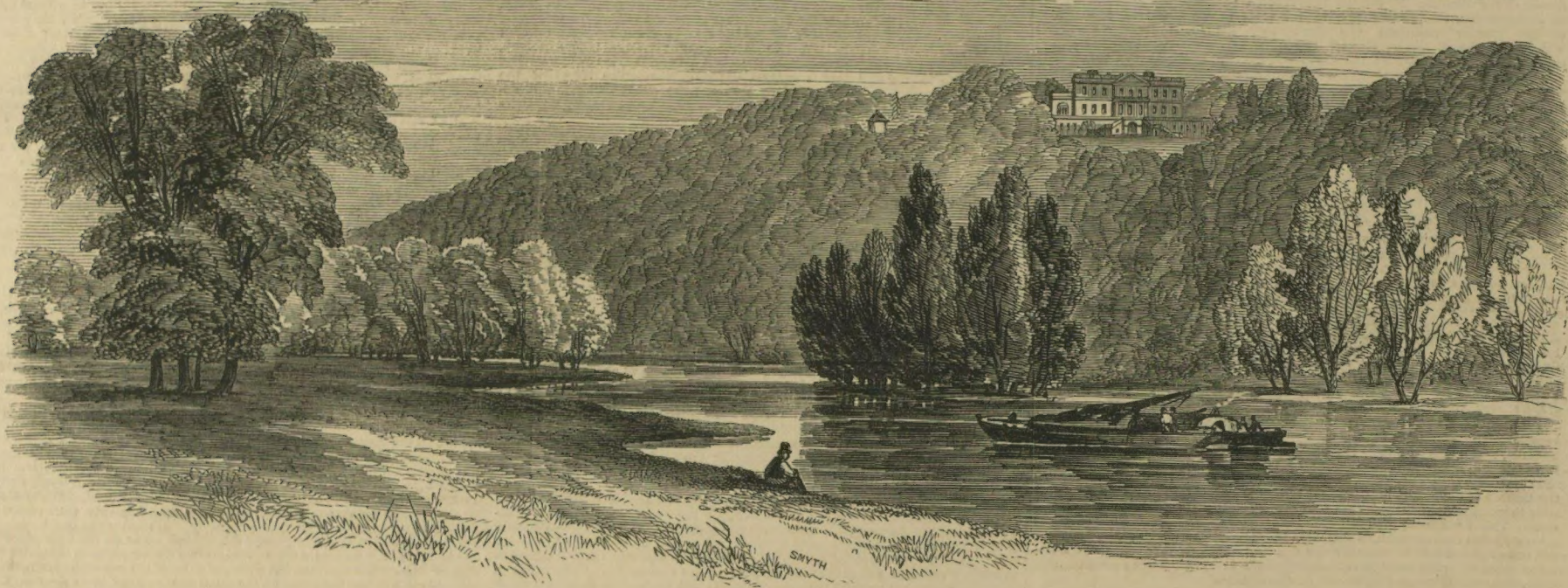
EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The following ships and vessels are ordered to form an experimental squadron under the orders of Captain W. F. Martin, of the *Prince Regent*, 92, who will hoist a broad pennant as Commodore of the Second Class, on that service:—*Prince Regent* (92), 820 men, Capt. Martin; *Superb* (80), 750 men, Captain Purcell; *Leander* (51), 600 men, Captain Davies; *Thetis* (36), 330 men, Captain Coddington, C.B. Steamers:—*Hogue* (60), 500 men, 450 horse-power, Captain McDougall; *Arrogant* (46), 350 men, 350 horse-power, Captain Fitzroy; *Encounter* (14), 175 men, 300 horse-power, Captain Gordon; *Coventry* (12), 160 men, 400 horse-power, Commander Drake; *Sourcil* (6), 160 men, 420 horse-power, Commander Lord E. Kerr. Total: 9 ships, 324 guns, 3845 men, and 1930 horse-power. Lisbon is the rendezvous, and thither the above ships are now steering, except the *Superb*, which has only just got the route, and is filling up her complement at Queenstown. The *Leander* sailed from Spithead on Saturday.

Intelligence has been received of the disembarkation of the 59th Regiment at Rio de Janeiro, in consequence of the severity of the cholera on board the *Apollo* troop ship. This regiment sailed from Cork in June last for Hong-Kong. The deaths amounted in all to twenty individuals. On the 20th of August the cholera ceased, and the number on the sick-list was less by thirty men than when they arrived. The vessel was undergoing a general purification; and it was hoped that in about a month from that time the men might be re-embarked for their destination.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Her Majesty's ship *Dart*, Lieutenant Hill, R.N., commanding, has arrived at Portsmouth, bringing advices from the slave coast to the middle of last month, having sailed from Sierra Leone on the 18th of October, by which we learn that the slave trade was very flourishing, except upon the southernmost part of the southern division of the station, where no prize had been made by the cruisers for several months. The captures reported by these advices are—one by her Majesty's brigantine *Spy*, 3, Lieutenant Western, a felucca, in August, on the north coast off Calabar, empty; one by the *Firefly*, steam sloop, Commander Kroomen, with 600 Africans on board, a gallant prize, made by a boat's crew of Kroomen, under the command of Mr. Gray, mate of the steamer.

The alteration in the Navigation Laws does not appear to affect ship-building at home much. The *Liverpool Standard* states that there are at the present moment on the stocks and building, a ship in Mr. W. B. Jones's yard, 800 tons, the largest sailing ship ever built in Liverpool; two in Messrs. Cato and Miller and Co.'s, 500 and 800 tons; one in Mr. Clarke's; one in Messrs. Chaloner's; two in Messrs. Royden's; and it is in anticipation there will be four more after Christmas.

FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Donald McArthur, aged about 45, a baker at Wimbledon, died at that place, from the effect of injuries received at the Wandsworth-common station of the South-Western Railway, on the recent day of the Thanksgiving. On the latter evening the deceased left Waterloo station by the seven o'clock down train for Wimbledon. On the train reaching Wandsworth-common station, which is in a deep cutting, the deceased and a gentleman named Buckley, who resides at New Kingston, took advantage of the temporary stoppage of the train to alight. Mr. Buckley first returned to the carriage, and the train had been set in motion when he observed the deceased, who was a very portly man, endeavouring to step on the foot-board. To enable him to do so, Mr. Buckley held out his hand, which the deceased grasped and held so firmly, that, not having effected his footing on the board or step, he dragged Mr. Buckley out of the carriage, and that gentleman literally rolled over the deceased upon the platform, at the same time releasing himself from the deceased, who fell between the carriage and platform; a portion of the carriage passed over his body, and so injured the spine as to produce instant paralysis, which continued until death. Some other portion of the carriage, probably the step, caught the unfortunate man's head, both sides of which were all but scalped, the skin and hair barely being retained on the skull.



CLIEFDEN, NEAR MAIDENHEAD; THE MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THE 15TH INST.

DESTRUCTION OF CLIEFDEN HOUSE.

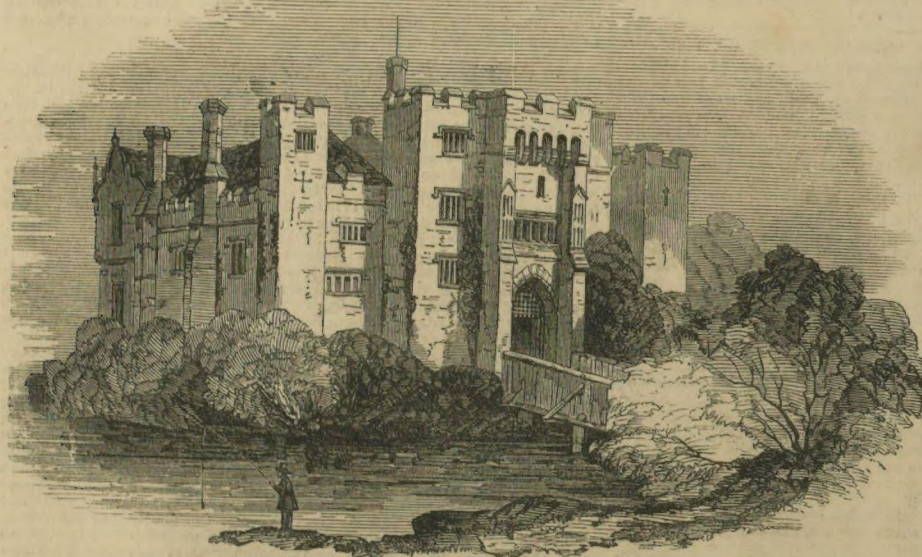
This celebrated mansion, which was purchased a few months ago by the Duke of Sutherland, from the executors of the late Sir George Warrander, has been reduced almost to a mere shell, this being the second time it has fallen a prey to the flames within the last sixty years. The family of the Duke of Sutherland were at the time, in Scotland, and the only persons in charge of the mansion when the unfortunate outbreak occurred were two female servants. The accident seems to have originated in the library, where some workmen had been employed until nearly ten o'clock on Thursday morning week. The flames were first observed through the front windows of the mansion about one o'clock P.M. on that day, by some persons near the spot, who hastened to the house and gave an alarm. Messengers were instantly despatched to Maidenhead, and in a very short period two engines arrived, but the fire had by this time attained so great a mastery that although an ample supply of water was at hand very little effect was produced upon the conflagration. The flames having communicated with the grand staircase, the whole of the upper floor of the main building was speedily on fire, and all hope of saving any portion of it being at an end, the endeavours of those engaged were directed to the salvage of the wings, which were connected with the central

portion by two colonnades. These colonnades were speedily pulled down, and several other engines having by this time arrived, from Windsor and elsewhere, the firemen poured large quantities of water over the ruins, and the flames were at length subdued, after having consumed the whole of the central portion of the mansion, with a large portion of its valuable and interesting contents. Several of the more choice paintings, of which Cliefden contained an immense number, were saved by the exertions of the persons present, among whom the Hon. Colonel Irby, Colonel Vansittart, and Mr. Raikes Currie, all of whom reside in the neighbourhood, were most conspicuous. The original mansion of Cliefden was erected by George Villars, second Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. From the Duke of Buckingham the mansion passed into the possession of Frederick Prince of Wales, who resided there many years, and greatly improved the place. On the 20th of May, 1795, the house was destroyed by fire, the flames spreading with great rapidity, and leaving no portion of the building standing, except the wings. The house occupied a position on the brow of a lofty eminence, looking towards Windsor Castle, which constitutes a prominent object in the view. The declivity towards the Thames is hung with natural woods, and the meanderings of that river through the adjoining pastures constitute one of the richest and most beautiful prospects that can be imagined. The mansion now destroyed was built on the ruins of that which was burnt in 1795, about twenty-five years ago, by the late Sir George Warrander,

who made it the receptacle of his most remarkable collection of works of art and vertu. Many of these treasures were purchased with the mansion by the Duke of Sutherland, and we fear that a very large portion of them is destroyed. The mansion, it is understood, is fully insured.

By the way, in the accounts of this catastrophe, Pope's oft-quoted lines descriptive of the death of the Duke of Buckingham, at Kirkby Moorside, have been repeated. It may be as well, therefore, to mention that "the worst inn's worst room" is a poetic fiction; the house at Kirkby Moorside being built in good style for a farm-house, and having not the least indication of ever having been an inn. Neither are the walls "of dung," nor the "floors of plaster," as the "Dunciad" makes them; the one having substantially stood for upwards of two centuries, and (a positive negation to the affirmed material of the other) the impress of a seal, bearing the Duke's arms, having been found in a crevice of the boarded floor of one of the rooms.

Meetings have been held at Kidderminster, Stoke-upon-Trent, Walsall, &c., during the past week, attended by deputations from the Society of Arts, and by all the leading persons of the localities, when the usual resolutions were unanimously adopted for carrying out the views of the society, and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, its principal.



HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HEVER CASTLE.

ARD on the western border of the county of Kent, about four miles north-west of Penshurst, stand the remains of Hever Castle, the ancient seat of a family of that name, but more endeared to memory as the residence of the ill-fated Anne Boleyn.

This Castle was erected by William de Hever, a Norman baron, who, under Edward III., obtained the King's license to "embattle his manor-house," as well as to have the liberty of free warren within this demesne. His two daughters and co-heiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brocas; the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, Lord Mayor of that city in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI., and great-grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate Queen of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of Sir Thomas Boleyn, K.G., Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father of Anne, Henry seized this estate in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family; or as Miss Benger, the accomplished biographer of Anne Boleyn, states, "Henry, with matchless rapidity, claimed it in right of a wife, from whom, previous to her being beheaded, he had been divorced." The next possessor was the Lady Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly rent of £93 13s. 3d. She made Hever Castle her general place of residence; and died here in the fourth or fifth year of the reign of Philip and Mary, at which time these estates were sold, by commissioners authorised by the Crown, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's household, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died in 1561. From his family the manors passed to the Humphreys, and finally to the family of the Medleys, in Sussex.

The Castle next became the property of Miss Waldo; and for this lady, Mr.

of the Earl of Northumberland. The crafty Cardinal having first prevailed on the Earl to forbid his son's marriage with Anne, next succeeded in persuading Sir Thomas Boleyn to withdraw her from Court. Anne was little aware of the real source of the disappointment, which was, in truth, the unholy passion of Henry; she, on the other hand, attributed it exclusively to Wolsey's malice.

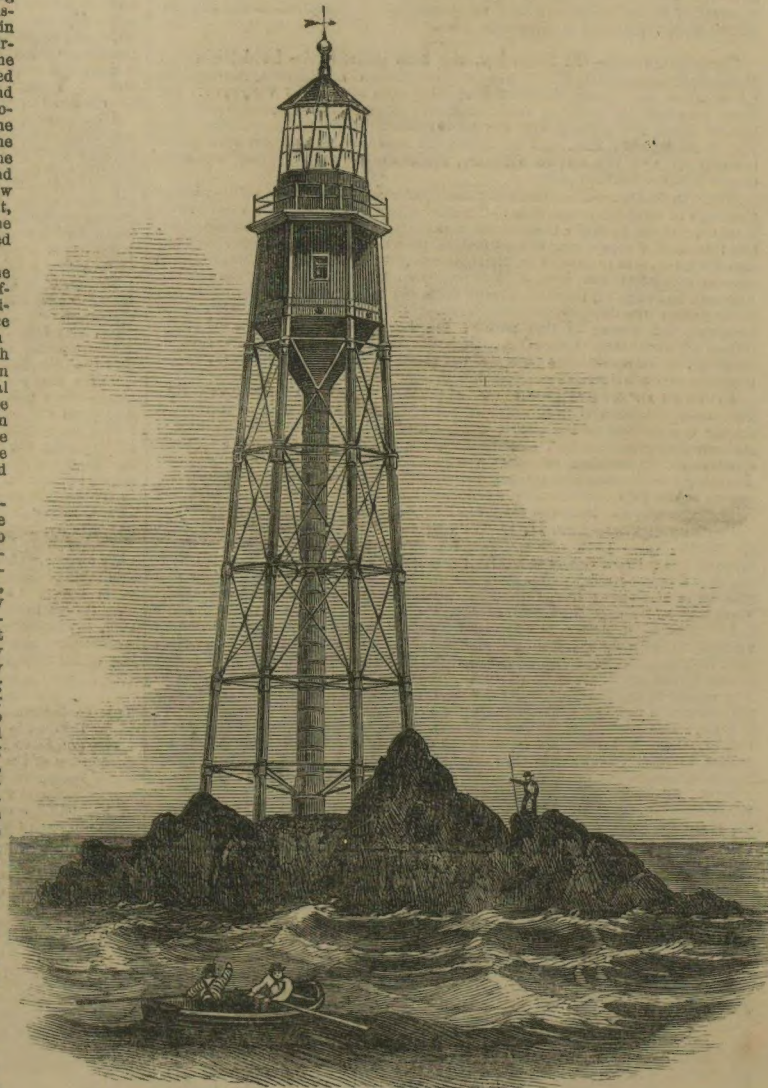
While Anne Boleyn was repining in exile, Henry contrived the marriage of her lover, Lord Percy, to the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. There is no reason to believe that Anne divined the true source of her disappointment; even her father's sagacity appears not to have penetrated the mystery. According to tradition, however, the mist vanished from his eyes, when he suddenly saw the King arrive by stealth at Hever, on some frivolous pretext, which ill disguised his real errand, that he came but to steal a glimpse of the lovely Anne Boleyn. Alarmed by this delicate attention, Sir Thomas is said to have sedulously withdrawn his daughter from the King's view, and during his visit, on the plea of indisposition, to have kept her confined to her chamber. Whatever credit be attached to this tale, it is certain that a considerable time intervened before Anne resumed her place at court; and that, during her absence, her father, created Lord Viscount Rochford, was advanced to the office of treasurer of the Royal household. The sequel of Anne's career must be in the recollection of the reader, since few events in our history have been more minutely illustrated; even the *love-letters* of the contracting parties are treasured to this day in our national archives. The fall of the Boleyns must have been signally sudden; for Lambard does not refer to them in his "Perambulations in Kent," published towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

Among the memorials at Hever is a pair of andirons, bearing the Royal initials, "H. A.:" one of these relics we have engraved in the prefixed letter. A small recess, or apartment, opening from the gallery at Hever, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber.

Col. C. J. T. Tynte has presented to Mr. Williams, harper of Caerphilly, and bard of Cefn Mably (Wales), a beautiful gold miniature harp, as a mark of appreciation of the young minstrel's talents, to be worn by him as the badge of the harper of Cefn Mably.

BISHOPS' ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, THE WESTERNMOST ROCK OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

This Lighthouse now in progress of erection by Mr. Douglas, for the honourable corporation of Trinity House, under the superintendence of Messrs. Walker and Burges, the eminent engineers, is formed of cast-iron columns, braced and stayed with wrought-iron rods. The columns are sunk into the rock, and the ingress to the light is by the interior of the centre column to the hopper, over which, and under the gallery, are the living-room, store, &c. It is upwards of 120 feet high, and 20 feet higher than the far-famed Eddystone, and is peculiarly adapted (notwithstanding its apparent lightness) to withstand the heavy seas which fall in at that point, as from its construction the sea passes through without taking any hold, in comparison as it does when meeting the solid body; it is



BISHOPS' ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, SCILLY ISLANDS.

likewise well placed, inasmuch as the light can be seen about thirty miles, thereby giving the homeward-bound vessels a good offing, so as to enable them to run up the English or British channels, as circumstances may require; thus affording a great advantage over the Scilly light, which, being so much nearer the mainland, renders the approach in bad weather much more dangerous.

The centre column is about three feet six inches diameter, and the entrance-door is about eight feet above the levelled part of the rock. The present view is taken at low water, and at high water the rock is covered to within two feet of the foot of the centre column.

This lighthouse was constructed by Messrs. Robinson, of Pimlico, and the lantern is in progress by Mr. Wilkins, of Long-acre.

The rock is situated about eight or ten miles westward of the Land's End, and the Lighthouse is completed as far as the gallery.

THE IGUANA,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE "Reptile-House" in the menagerie of the Zoological Society has, as we anticipated in our first notice, created a most extraordinary interest among the visitors to that instructive establishment; and it gives us great pleasure to perceive, from the last monthly report of the Society, that the exertions of the Council to meet the progressive spirit of the age have been so extensively appreciated as to secure an increase of 75,000 persons in the number admitted to view their collection in the present year, as compared with 1847. We learn from the same source, that the number of animals now exhibited exceeds 1400 specimens; and the number of species may be inferred from the interesting fact, that nearly fifty have been acquired for the first time during the present season.

The novel attraction presented by a structure in which the spectator has an opportunity of studying, at his ease and in safety, the mysterious habits of the most formidable class in the animal kingdom, is not likely to wane as long as the Council are as successful in obtaining additions to the number of species contained in it, as they have been since our last record of their progress. We have been induced to select the Iguana, presented by Dr. Andrew Smith (*Cyclura coelestis*), as the subject of an illustration, not only on account of the singularity of its aspect, but because it may be regarded as the type of a large and important group in the Saurian family, which formed so conspicuous a feature in the ancient fauna of this country.

The Iguana attains a large size in Jamaica, whence the present species was obtained, not unfrequently approaching four feet in length. In colour it is a greenish grey. It is entirely herbivorous, as are all its congeners. Its principal haunt in Jamaica is the low limestone chain of hills, along the shore from Kingston Harbour and Goat Island, on to its continuation in Vere.

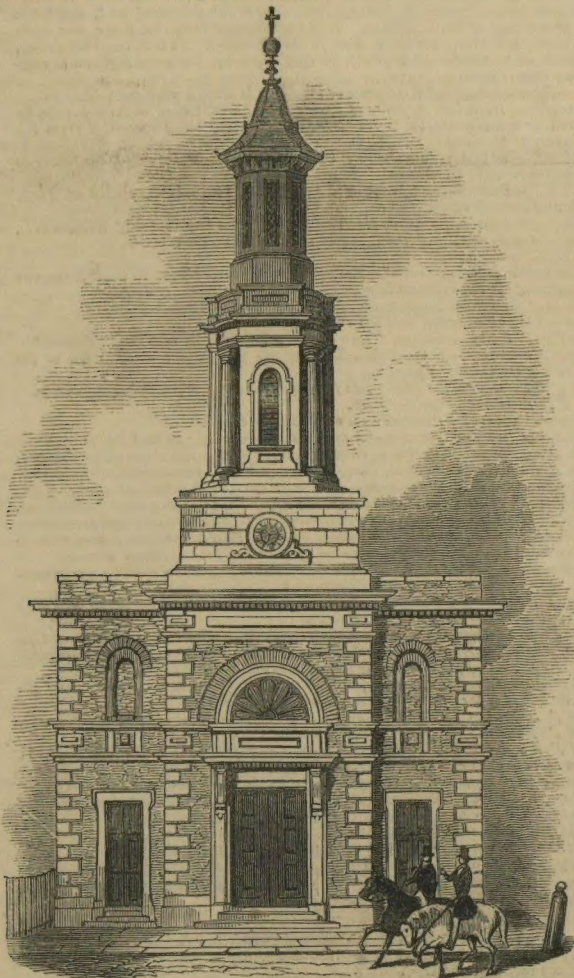
The Iguanas which are occasionally taken in the savannahs adjacent to this district are considered by Mr. Hill (an energetic correspondent of the Zoological Society who resides in Spanish Town, and who has paid great attention to the natural history of the island) to be only stray visitants which have wandered from the hills. The allied species of *Cyclura*, which are found on the American continent, occur in situations of a very different character, for they affect forests on the banks of rivers, and woods around springs, where they pass their time in trees and in the water, living on fruits and leaves. This habit is preserved by the Society's specimen, which we have seen lying lazily along an elevated branch; and we learn that its favourite food since it has been in this country is ripe pears. Its serrated tail is a formidable weapon of defence, with which, when alarmed or attacked, it deals rapid blows from side to side. When unmolested it is harmless and inoffensive; and appears to live in perfect harmony with the smaller species of lizards which inhabit the same division of the house.

Among the other recent additions to the collection we observed two fine examples of the Cobra Capello from India—a species which we illustrated last year; an example of the Anaconda, the largest serpent of South America; an example of the *Fer de Lance*, from St. Lucia, presented by Lieut. Tyler, R.E.; and a beautiful specimen of the boa called *Tête de Chien*, from the same island, presented by Lieut. Cave.

The Reptile-House, and the other buildings which have been recently erected, afford a Winter Exhibition of very considerable extent, which the visitor may now enjoy without exposure to either wet or cold, and supply what we have always hitherto felt to have been a great desideratum in the Establishment.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

THE first stone of this structure, erected in Broad-street, in connexion with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England, was laid, July 24, 1848, by Mr. Cowan, M.P. for the city of Edinburgh.



NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

The design of the new edifice (by Mr. Boiham, of Birmingham) is in the Italian style. The plan is a parallelogram; in external dimension, ninety-nine feet long, and forty-seven wide. The end next Broad-street, which is the principal front, is occupied by a tower, vestibules, and staircases; and the opposite end, by a deep arched recess for the minister's platform; with a vestry on one side of it, and a vestibule to the entrance in the flank of the building, next Oozell's-street, on the other side. The Church will accommodate 900 persons. It is lighted entirely from the roof. The ceiling, which is connected with the walls by a cove, is divided into thirty-five panelled open compartments, each filled with obscure glass, through which the light passes from the skylights in the roof to the body of the Church.

The interior is finished in a plain, but not inelegant style. It is fitted with benches, having enclosed backs and ornamental ends, instead of pews. The exterior of the church, which, as will be gathered from the foregoing particulars, will have two elevations, is faced with glazed grey bricks and stone dressings, and rusticated quoins at the angles. The tower is 110 feet high, and is composed of four stages, or stories, one of which will have a clock. The roof to the tower is of a bell dome form, with deeply projecting eaves, supported by cantilevers, covered with lead, relieved by rolls and mouldings, and crowned by a copper-gilt ornament. The flank elevation of the church is composed of two stories, divided by a double string-course, and has a bold dentil cornice, with a coped parapet, which is also continued along the principal front. The walls are relieved by recessed niches.

The church was opened on the 19th of September last. The Rev. Dr. Cooke, of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Drs. Beaumont and Dixon, of the Wesleyan denomination; Rev. J. A. James, Birmingham, and Rev. A. Gordon, Walsall, Independent ministers; Rev. R. Macdonald, of the Free Church of Scotland; and the Rev. J. B. Hamilton, of London, aided the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, pastor of the church, in the opening services.



THE IGUANA, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OLD MODEL LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

AN author, during his early career, is compelled to become acquainted with the "ins and outs," and "ways and means" of London Lodging-Houses; and, as his occupation keeps him more within doors than those who hold situations, or are otherwise engaged, he is, to use a more expressive than elegant phrase, "Up to their moves and down to their dodges." We have in our day known more than one gentleman who kept his own gridiron, and brought home his rump-steak—taught by experience that half-a-pound of his own cooking was equal to a pound after it had been entrusted to the Cinderella or the Cerberus of the kitchen. We have known whiskey in such places (which overnight was above proof) become so weak in a single day during our absence, as never to require water; and have seen a shoulder of lamb, which, after our frugal dinner, was carried away with a gap in it scarcely wide enough to admit of our two fingers, return at supper-time with a hole in the middle big enough to shake hands through, without touching anything on either side except the knuckle, or the edge of the bare blade-bone. It was wonderful how often the cat got to our meat, and what trouble our landlady had been at, according to her account, to cut off the portions puss had mangled, before it was again fit to appear on the table. Cruel woman! she was always beating the cat whenever we had a cold joint. As for our tea-caddy we tried half-a-dozen various kinds of locks, but they were picked as easy as a gaping green countryman's pocket at a Lord Mayor's Show, until we got Chubb's Patent; then the caddy and tea went altogether, and Cinderella said her mistress had had a strange sweep, and that sweeps were always sure to carry something or another away in the soot. The next day we found a sixpenny

tin tea-caddy in our cupboard, so took the hint, and never sent out for more than two ounces at a time; and the landlady seemed to settle down satisfied with little more than half of it, so we had it "fresh and fresh" every day. We found that a twopenny French roll went as far as a half-quartern loaf, as we were never allowed to look a second time upon the remains of either. They charged us for cream, and gave us milk-and-water—but perhaps this was done out of a tender regard for our health. How broth was made in these old Model Lodging-Houses, we never could clearly comprehend; but the landlady had an herbalist book, and we believe made out her bill from the index—beginning at agrimony, and ending at yarrow-root. A bottle of wine, when decanted in the kitchen, cost about eighteen-pence a glass; walnuts, a penny each; filberts came up so ripe, that we found one in a cluster where four or five had originally nestled together; lobsters always lost their claws down stairs, and very often came up with one side of the shell empty. Bottled stout was always going off in the cellar, and they showed us the corks which had been blown out—indeed, in these matters they were rather particular. They were dreadfully troubled with blue-bottles in summer, and the largest joint would not keep beyond a day.

The game you brought home yourself was never sweet; what the landlady purchased for you was always good. Many cheap game-hawkers came to the door; and sometimes the landlady was dining off a fine pheasant, while your own was thrown into the dust-bin.

The whole household were troubled with bad memories, and were always making mistakes. If you laid out a pair of trousers or a coat to be repaired, you found sixpence or ninepence on the mantel-piece a morning or two after, which was all the old-clothesman would give for them. Then they were so very sorry, but that stupid girl was always making some mistake or another, and the landlady would call on the tailor herself another time. There were no Queen's heads in those days; and when we sent the money to pre-pay a letter, they invariably forgot to stamp "paid" on it at the Post-Office, though the girl knew to an inch where she had put down the money at the time, and could remember everything that was on the counter; and sometimes she said she



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON—THE LODGING-HOUSE.

had put the money in the scale, and was sure it could not have rolled off and fallen on the floor. Butter in these houses was very solid: it was wonderful what a thin slice you had for half a pound, though the Cinderella of the establishment swore that she saw it bump the scale down. Your linen wore out very fast, and, after the buttons began to come off, was never fit to be sent to the laundress again. Your stockings stood darning twice; pocket-handkerchiefs and light gloves the landlady was kind enough to purchase for you every week. Your brushes, hair-brushes, combs, &c. were, of course, common property. They sent you up the newspaper about five minutes before the boy called for it, providing everybody below had done with it.

In some of these houses everything about you is cold, hard, bright, and uncomfortably clean, as if always ready to be let—"got up," as it were, to strike every new-comer. If you drop a crumb on the carpet it is picked up before your face, by way of a gentle hint; a stain of ink on the table-cover you would never hear the last of. Some mysterious kind of white cabbage-net work covers the back of the easy chair, and lies grinning at you, full of holes, all over the sofa; you see nothing but knots, and would as soon think of finding ease were you to lie down on a stone floor strewn with bullets as on that hard white knotted cordage. Everything in the room is for show, nothing for comfort. The mantelpiece is covered with articles which are neither ornamental nor useful: shells, four a shilling; a couple of white delf candlesticks; two old hand-screens, picked up dirt-cheap at an auction; in the centre three ugly-shaped earthenware articles, red, blue, and gilt tarnished, holding about a dozen spills each, which are never used—you are sick of seeing them reflected in the long mirror which was bought a bargain. If you have a handful of fire in the cold glittering grate on a bitter winter night, it makes you cold to look at it: the poker looks so bright and chilling, you are afraid to touch it; and if a piece of coal falls out they come in to see if you called, for they are always listening. Sometimes you shove your boot toe into the fire in utter desperation, or walk up and down the room, and storm heartily for exercise. You feel as if you would like to kick the couple of cursed carpet-covered hassocks about to warm you, and end by knocking down the fire-irons, to break the homeless silence. Never, in such places, on any account, begin to sharpen your razors near midnight, for the Evil One seems ever to be lurking in the gloomy corners of such cheerless houses, and there is no knowing what thoughts he might put into your head.

These are the class of houses in which you see neat bills in the windows, announcing "Respectable Apartments for Single Gentlemen." They never admit children into these old, keen, money-making Lodging-Houses; the echoes of those houses are never broken by childish laughter, nor those creaking floors shaken by merry romps; they like your shy, silent, bashful man, who submits quietly to every imposition, for they care not what he thinks, so long as he complains not openly.

In some streets you find Lodging-Houses inhabited by three distinct classes, who are as much separated from each other as if they lived fifty miles apart. The poor inhabitant in the attic may be dying while the first-floor lodger is entertaining a party of friends; and, although they have both dwelt under the same roof for years, it is likely enough that not a single word was ever exchanged between them.

The lodger who occupies the first floor seldom condescends to speak to the "common people" who live in the garrets, for there is almost as much difference in their habits as there is between the aristocracy and the quiet plodding citizen. He who occupies the attic is very probably a honest hard-handed mechanic, who comes home to his dinner regularly at twelve o'clock, gives one loud single knock at the door, and is admitted by his poor, but clean-looking wife; he wipes his feet carefully before going up stairs—first and second-floor doors never by any possible chance opening in the meantime. Second-floor comes with a bold double-knock, something between a bum-bailiff's, a postman's, and a tax-gatherer's: he dines at one or two, and is on nodding terms with first-floor; he persevered for months with trying on a "Fine morning, sir," and at last was made happy by a most surly "Very, sir." He progressed a step farther one day by saying something unpleasant about the "common people up-stairs." First-floor dines at three or four, if he is a clerk or holds some slight situation under Government, obtained, perhaps, through his father selling his vote, at a country election: he gives a regular "ran-tan-tan tirra-irra-tir-tir-tir," for he keeps a little draggled-tailed, dirty, poor parish-child, and she answers the door—that is "our servant." The ground-floor people—that is, generally, the landlord and his family (if they do not live in the kitchen)—bow and smile at first-floor from the parlour window: he is such a respectable "gent," and pays so regular; has a gallon of spirits sent in at a time, and never disgraces the house by having in such beggarly things as half-a-hundred of coals and two bundles of wood.

But the picture is not complete without the children. First-floor have their hair plaited behind (if they are girls), and the ends of these long tails are tied with either blue or pink ribbon; they also wear little trousers, frilled about the ankles like little bantam cocks, and strut about before the door like the above-named bird. Second-floor children are very tidy, as most of the washing is put out, and the mother can spare time to look after them; they are taught to "toady" to first-floor as soon as they have learned to talk; to call them "miss" or "master," and their father and mother "pa" and "ma." Your heart aches while you look on the canting little creatures, whose every motion is watched by the eyes of the parents. Second-floor's children are always to blame if anything goes wrong, and the lick-spittle parents chide their children for the faults of the others, to keep in with first-floor. You have in those dear children a true picture of the humbug and hollow-heartedness of the insincere portion of mankind.

Meantime, third-floor are sitting on the top landing, eating dry bread, their hands and faces very dirty through playing with the coal-scuttle, while their poor, pale, industrious mother is busy washing. But they will be taken out for a walk somewhere on Sunday, and for one day in the week be the happiest party under that roof. We are sorry that this savage-looking picture is true to nature; but, on scanning it narrowly, there is not a single feature that we ought to soften down.

Happy are they who can find Lodging-Houses in London in which they can feel "at home." That there are thousands of these comfortable places, we entertain no doubt of; the worst of it is, young men are too fond of shifting about, and have not patience to wait until they become accustomed to the ways of these really respectable people. "Slow" has become a bad word of late; and they are generally empty-headed, think-much-of-themselves, "fast," frothy fellows, who use it. "Slow and sure" was an old saying, often quoted by our wise forefathers.

Considering how cheerless and uncomfortable many of these Lodging-Houses are, we cease to wonder at the number of taverns and coffee-houses which abound in London, for we here see at least one cause why they are so much frequented. How lonely seems a place (except to a man whose studious habits require solitude), on a long winter night, where a young man has to sit five or six hours without having a living soul to speak to. He lights his lucifer-match, and, as the faint blue light slowly bursts into a flame, he looks round upon the voiceless solitude, and sighs. He sets a light to the sticks and coal which the charwoman or the dirty Cinderella placed in the grate, after they had arranged his bed-room in the morning, and for a time the cackling of the fire seems like pleasant companionship. Then the church clock tolls slowly and sadly, and he yawns while he thinks of the weary hours that have yet to pass away before bedtime. He makes his own tea—or, perchance, the little dirty servant, who has sixpence a week and her "wittals," brings it up: when he has finished, he rings the bell, the things are cleared away, and then he may hang himself if he pleases, quite certain that the deed would never be discovered until the morrow. Were he taken ill, and to ring the bell, the little servant would be sent to fetch a doctor, if the lodger had the wherewithal to pay; if not, they would advise him to go to one of the hospitals. If he required attendance, some old woman (fond of gin), who had perhaps been discharged from the hospitals for drunkenness, would be hired to nurse him, grumbling every time she entered the room, and declaring that she could not find a single thing she wanted in the house. Perhaps on the first day of his illness he would receive notice to quit the apartments at the end of the week: we have witnessed such conduct in a keen money-making London Lodging-house, in our day, and had much ado to prevent ourselves from throwing the mercenary wretch down-stairs who had given the helpless lodger warning to leave. In such houses as these there are always apartments to let, for very few stay a day longer than they are compelled.

We have here described the worst class of London Lodging-houses, such as are kept by unprincipled persons who have no other means of living except what they make by their apartments and by robbing their lodgers. A stranger cannot wholly avoid these man-traps; but, if he take our advice, he will stay at some decent coffee-house or

tavern until he gets settled, and not venture into apartments, unless those who have them to let can be recommended by such acquaintance as he is pretty sure to meet with when he has once found employment. Poor people do not rob each other in this manner; it is that hungry class which "apes gentility"—who smile, and rob while they do smile.

There are thousands of places to be found in London where it is their study to make a lodger feel "at home;" where a man may sit and sun himself in the smiles of a warm domestic hearth, and, though a stranger, never know what it is to feel lonely. But these are not houses in which people live alone by letting lodgings, neither will you find more than one or two lodgers under such a roof. Changes, such as they foresaw not, compel them to add a few shillings a week to their income—for they have lived so many years in the same house that it would make them miserable to leave it. A son is in a situation, or a daughter has got married, and they have no longer any use for the rooms these occupied; or the landlord cannot do so much work as he formerly did. These, and an hundred other causes, open the door to the most comfortable of all London lodgings, and fortunate is the stranger who finds a home under such a roof. Such people would scorn to take away the value of a pin that was not their own; and the only discomfort you feel is in the fear that they do not charge enough to remunerate them for their kindness and attention.

Young men and "fast men!" if you are fortunate enough to dwell in such a home, where their circumstances will not allow of them to keep a servant, but where a modest daughter honours you by her attendance, respect her as you would a sister. Remember, also, that it is poverty which compels the servant to wait upon you, and that it is your duty to respect her for those services. Remember that

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

COLERIDGE'S Ancient Mariner.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 25.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 27.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Day breaks 5h. 34m. Sun rises 7h. 40m., sets 3h. 55m.
THURSDAY, 29.—Length of day 8h. 10m. Sun rises 7h. 42m., sets 3h. 54m.
FRIDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Full Moon 3h. 25m. A.M.
SATURDAY, December 1.—Length of day 8h. 7m. Sun rises 7h. 46m., sets 3h. 52m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1849.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h
9	28	10	5	11	10	11	10	1	13	1	13	2	12
Tide		Tide		Tide		Tide		Tide		Tide		Tide	

STILEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. HATTY.—Immense Attractions. Double Equestrian and Gymnastic Company. Mr. BRIGGS being triumphantly successful, he will appear every Evening. First Night of the National and highly popular Spectacle of the 32nd REGIMENT OF WATERLOO, revived in compliance with numerous requests at the Box-office, and to give due effect to which, an engagement has been entered into with Mr. Edward Gomersal, who will personate his original character of Napoleon Buonaparte, and whose happy delineation of the Emperor has been universally pronounced unequalled.—On MONDAY, NOV. 26, the Performances will commence at a quarter to seven with the BATTLE OF WATERLOO. Batt's inimitable SCENES of the CIRCUS, supported by the accomplished Artists of this Establishment, and those celebrated Clowns, Messrs. Barry, Roche, Jackson, and Wheale. To conclude with MR. BRIGGS; or, THE PLEASURES OF HOUSEKEEPING AND HORSEKEEPING.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—ERNST and FORMES.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 28th, will be held the SIXTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, when the Unrivalled Violinist HERR ERNST, and the Celebrated Vocalist HERR FORMES will appear, together with Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Byles, Miss Rebecca Ingram, and Miss Alice Nunneker (soprano), Mr. Land, and Mr. Geo. Geo. Feiler. The Programme will commence with a Selection from Gail's Opera, "The Bohemian Girl," in which HERR FORMES will sing the Song "The Heart bowed down." Herr Formes will also sing "The Fenian's Song," "Kucklen," "The Drinking Song," from "Der Freischütz," Weber; and Neukomm's popular Song "The Sea! The Sea!" HERR ERNST will perform—1. Nocturno and Rondo Papageno, Ernst. 2. Fantasia (by desire, the third and last time), "The Carnival of Venice," Ernst. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall, and of all Musicians.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the SECOND of her SERIES of THREE SOIRÉES MUSICALES will take place at her Residence, 2, Rind-street, Manchester-square, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant; to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Miss Bainforth, Miss Dolby, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Bodda; Instrumental Performers, Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. Rockstro, Mr. Dando, Mr. Hill, Herr Lidel, and Herr Molique. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be obtained only of Miss DOLBY, at her Residence.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated ENTERTAINMENTS will take place on Monday, November 26, at the Town-hall, Henley; on Tuesday, November 27, at the Alfred Assembly-rooms, Wantage; on Wednesday, November 28, at the Town-hall, Devizes; on Thursday, November 29, at the Assembly-rooms, Marlborough; on Friday, November 30, at the Town-hall, Weston-super-Mare; on Saturday, December 1, at the Assembly-rooms, Ilchester; on Monday, December 3, at the Assembly-rooms, Tiverton; on Tuesday, December 4, at the Assembly-rooms, Honiton; on Wednesday, December 5, at the Assembly-rooms, Crewkerne; on Thursday, December 6, at the Assembly-rooms, Blandford; on Friday, December 7, at the New Town-hall, Wimborne; and on Saturday, December 8, at the Town-hall, Romsey. Begin on each occasion at Eight precisely.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An Entirely New Set of DESCRIPTIVE VIEWS, ILLUSTRATING LONDON AS IT WAS AND NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. THE VIEWS ILLUSTRATING ROME are shown Daily at One o'clock. LECTURES ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE and ON THE ART OF SINGING, by G. Clifford, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Four, and on the alternate Evenings at Eight. LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Ashley; and on EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Baehofner. EXHIBITION OF THE CHROMATROPE, DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

THE NILE, RE-OPENED WITH NEW TABLEAUX.—At the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the New and Splendid MOVING PANORAMA of the Nile, exhibiting the whole of the stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks between Cairo, the Capital of Egypt, and the Second Cataract in Nubia. Painted by HENRY WARREN and JAMES FAHEY, from Drawings by JOSEPH BONOMI, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Afternoons, Three; Evenings, Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

NOTICE.—SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION OF SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., for 1849, COMMENCES on TUESDAY, instead of Wednesday, and CLOSES on FRIDAY Evening, instead of Saturday, as heretofore, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DECEMBER.—Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Old Subscriber," Aberystwith.—The details were given in our late edition, and in the country edition of the following week.
"W." Tyrro.—Mr. Appel, late of Ipswich, now of 43, Gerrard-street, Soho, who introduced Anastatic Printing into England, will give you information respecting the invention.
"A. S."—Thanks, though we have not room for the translation.
"Ruricola," Newcastle, should consult a Navy Agent.
"T. D. and J. R." Plymouth; "A Subscriber," Worthing; "Tyrro;" "T. P., Oakmoor;" "H. J. W., Hampton." Declined.
"Economy."—Wales is proverbial for cheap living.
"W. H. T." Cooper's row—Received.
"A Poor Artist."—We cannot advise you.
"E." Sandiacre.—The intelligence did not reach us in time.
"Antiquarian" had better apply to the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House.
"Mnemonics," Liverpool, we had not before heard of.
"Nemo" should be "Nihil," Paris; though the impertinence cost 10d. postage.
"J. A."—Fauvette (French), linen.
"Roche."—Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within seven days of their date. The French stamps would be useless.
"E. W."—The Chisholm is Mr. Chisholm, of Chisholm—a landed proprietor in Invernesshire, and chief of the clan Chisholm.
"A Correspondent."—We cannot engrave the Selby meteor.
"R. G. C."—Apply to Messrs. Harrild and Son, Little Delf-lane, City.
"Sea."—Does our Correspondent refer to the common heron, or heronshaw?
"E. L. S."—Two guineas and upwards, according to circumstances.
"R. C." Leeds.—Mr. Sims Reeves sang but one night at Her Majesty's Theatre.
"W. H." Lincoln.—The charge will be 2s.
"W. D."—Mr. Scott Russell's address is Society of Arts, Adelphi.
"W. M."—Journes.
"A. B. H."—The portraits cannot be had apart from our Journal.
"F. S."—Hemel Hempstead.—Declined.
"T. C. D." remarks that the otherwise correct account of the Sainte Chapelle, at Paris, in our Journal of Nov. 10, is inaccurate in stating the style to be Florid Gothic, it being extremely simple, with lancet windows of the 12th and 13th century.
"M. M."—Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta died at Clarence House.
"A. J. R. S."—We cannot inform you.

"S. C. A."—Apply to Mr. Rogers, carver, Carlisle-street, Soho.
"W. M. R." Liverpool.—A provincialism.
"Jane."—Jubilee is from júbilo, to shout for joy; and signifies a term of public and solemn festivity, according to the ancient Hebrew custom, observed every 50th year.
"N. S. S."—Davidson's "Instruction Books," and Hamilton's "Works and Catechisms." The flute can be acquired at the beginning without a master.
"Euterpe."—Benedict.
"C. G." Brighton.—Mlle. Barbieri-Nini has been for the last seven or eight years a favourite prima donna in Italy. She is a very clever vocalist, although her organ has suffered from singing in the Verdi operas.
"C."—Any music publisher will give the required information.
"Llewellyn."—The arms of Hughes, of Gwerclas, county of Merioneth, the chief family of the name in the principality, are "Arg. a lion rampant sa., armed and langued gu." Crest:—"A demi lion rampant sa., armed and langued gu." Motto:—"Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion."
"C. S."—Talbot type instructions, and other requisites, may be had of Knight's, Foster-lane, Cheapside.
"Bellum."—The price of an Ensign's commission is £450. The candidate must be under the age of twenty-two.
"X. Y. Z." Manchester.—The crest of the family in question is "A boar's head erased, or, charged on the neck with a crosslet, gu."
"Audax ingenti."—The arrangement, as sketched, is correct.
"A Bristol Subscriber."—The arms of Sir Frederick Cooper, Bart., are "Arg. a chev. gu. charged with another erm., between three laurel leaves slipped vert." Crest:—"A hand holding two branches of laurel, meeting at the top ppr." The name is Cooper.
"Augusta."—The title of Baronet descends to the eldest son; and if he die, without male issue, then to the second son; and so on, until all the male descendants of the body of the original grantee become extinct.
"Gordon."—The late Duke had no child.
"Bozey," Todmorden.—Next week.
"L." Berwick.—John Michel was tried in Dublin in 1848.
"Lydia."—In "gravamen" the middle syllable is long.
"Irishwoman" may obtain a list of the governors, presentations, &c., by applying at the counting-house of Christ's Hospital.
"Margaret," Halifax.—Gretna-Green marriages have not yet been repealed by Act of Parliament.
"René."—John Evelyn wrote a "History of Engraving."
"P. P. C." had better take the oil painting to a picture-cleaner.
"Meus," 1848.—The lines will not suit our columns.
"An Intending Emigrant," and "An Emigrant's Friend," Boston, should apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.
"A Subscriber."—If the sum has not been applied for during the twelve years that have elapsed, it cannot be recovered.
"A. S. H." Barnet.—Very probably.
"R. H. P." Loughborough.—We are not in the secret.
"Javan," Carmarthen.—We have so many demands of the kind named by our Correspondent, that we cannot promise to adopt his suggestions.
"Numisma," Newcastle.—Apply with your coins to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
"Brutus."—The splendid View of Rome, already announced, will form the frontispiece to the present volume of our Journal.
"R. L." Poole.—The runaway apprentice is punishable by law.
"H. D." Athenæum Club.—The arrangements are not yet sufficiently forward.
"Tyrro," Liverpool.—We cannot aid you.
"A Correspondent."—The late Charles Mathews.
"C. S." Bath, should apply to the proprietor or manager of a theatre.
"A."—A descriptive treatise on Glyphography was published by Mr. Palmer, the inventor, in 1843: apply respecting it at No. 79, Shoe-lane.
"T. W." Bank of England.—The reply was to a grammatical question.
"E. S." Guernsey, is thanked; but we cannot engrave the subject.
"Devon Cores and Heifers" we have not room for.
"R. L." Halifax.—Surren's "Pronouncing French Dictionary," and Hamel's "French Grammar."
"H. S. V."—The petition through the Home Secretary of State.
"Colloidon," Cornwall.—The removal would not be illegal.
"M. A. P." City.—See the paper on Coals in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1850," just published.
"J. T." Sheffield.—The Ordnance maps are sold by Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.
"Thalaba" should apply to the editor of a magazine: the chance is very slight.
"G. H. K." Tadcaster.—Apply to a perfumer.
"H. H." Carmarthen.—The condensed trial has appeared in our Journal.
"N. P."—There are so many families of Vaughan, bearing different mottoes, that we cannot tell which our Correspondent requires. He must give the local designation. See the "General Armory" for the old Welsh crown.
"S. B."—The Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords came to a decision hostile to the claim of James Tracy, the petitioner.
"Geso."—The Prince of Wales is not Duke of Lancaster.
"Amateur Herald."—Mr. A. was not, according to the statement sent, entitled to the quarters of the B. family. He did not descend from that house, and could not consequently have a right to their heraldic honours. No lady can bear a crest, a motto, or a helmet. In England, no length of usage is deemed sufficient to validate a coat of arms.
"H."—The qualification for a Justice of the Peace is £100 a year freehold.
"A Devonian" states that a family of Quarries has been settled at Kingsbridge, in Devon, for many years, but is not aware of their being descended from the Quarries of Cornwall.
"R. H. S."—The devices submitted not being heraldic, would not subject the bearer to the tax on armorial bearings.
"J. H. W."—Your coin is a penny of Edward IV., 1461—1463, struck at York, very poor, and of no value.
"H. B." Crediton.—The impression received is from a half-crown of William III., which, being so badly preserved, should be thrown into the crucible.
"W. H. E."—Declined.
"A Subscriber of many Years."—The two exceptions mentioned in your letter are important, but not sufficient to account for the present state of Ireland.
"C. H. S." Lincoln.—Apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.
"Interested" Lakencourt, had better apply to a solicitor.
"Tom Port," Ashby.—Address "care of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand."
"Tyrro," Manchester.—Some of the editions of the Spectator contain a list of the authors of the respective papers.
"J. B." Dublin.—See the Almanacs for 1850, for the new postal arrangements.
"W. P." Liverpool.—Certainly not.
"Edinensis" is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.
"A Constant Reader" Norwich.—A guide to draughts may be had for 1s.
"G. V." Atherstone.—The title is, certainly, not a good one, and should be changed.
"E. A." Guildford, is thanked, though his suggestion is unavailable.
"A Constant Reader," Dartmouth.—Verbena is the correct botanical name.
"Lisburn."—A Constant Subscriber, Poole; and "Lines suggested."—Declined.
"M. W." Hastings.—Kamptulicon is a composition of ground cork and caoutchouc.
"M. A. L." Malvern.—Clairvoyance is literally clear-sightedness; as applied to some recent marvels, it appears to be "the art of seeing things invisible."
"A Subscriber from the First," Northampton.—The paper has not any preference.
"A. L."—Application to the clerk of the parish.
"F. M. Y." Woolwich.—The late Charles Horn composed the music of "Cherry Ripe," the words of which are by Herrick.
"Helen."—The custom of children wearing coral, in all probability, originated in the ancient superstition which considered coral an amulet, or defensive against fascination; though the coral may be useful to rub the gums.
"T. B." Ramsgate.—The interest of a member of Parliament may serve you; the favour of one of the Lords of the Admiralty would be better.
"H. M." Dover.—A varnish for fixing pencil-drawings is sold by fancy stationers.
"E. M." Wytham.—See the "Companion to the Ball-room."
"J. H." Barb'ro'.—The impression is from a copper coin of Louis Mocenigo, 11 Doge of Venice, 1702—9; of no value.
"Professor S." Altona.—Enquiry shall be made concerning the overcharge for postage, and the promised works dispatched immediately through the appointed channel.
"Alcibiades."—Under consideration.
"R. M. M." Brighton.—Apply by letter to the secretary of the association.
"Harry."—Apply at the Horse Guards.
"Zyrra," Edgbaston.—The arms of Mather, of Liverpool, appear, fully detailed, in the St. James's Magazine for November.

ERRATA.—The Nelson Picture, engraved at page 316, is painted by R. Westall, R.A., and not by B. West, as stated above. "H. A. O." and "E. J. S." are thanked for the correction.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Raphael's Prophetic Messenger.—Chamier's Review of the French Revolution.—Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms.—Repentance and Prayer, by the Rev. W. B. Hawkins.—The Mother Country, by Sidney Smith.—Davidson's Comprehensive Pocket Bible.—Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack.—Bogue's Pocket Diary.—Newman, on the National Debt.—The Uncle's Legacy (3 vols.).—Music.—The Sister Isle.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

THE Overland Mail of the 2nd of July last conveyed intelligence to this country of a nature to give reason for the belief that the leniency shown to the Sikh chieftains had been misplaced, and that Gholab Singh was engaged in schemes with Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, and others, of which the object was another attempt to overthrow the British power in India. The Mail of the 29th July represented these rumours to be exaggerated as to all the Sikh chieftains of note, and to be utterly groundless as regarded Gholab Singh. Since that time little or no notice has been taken of the matter in this country. The last Mail, which

left Bombay on the 17th ult., proves, however, that the original statement was, in a great degree, correct; and that the Indian Government in reality committed a mistake in allowing Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh, the leaders of the late formidable rebellion, to remain at large in their villages under a merely verbal promise that they would conduct themselves as loyal subjects. Their signal and total defeat by Lord Gough does not appear to have convinced these fanatics of the utter hopelessness of their cause. In conjunction with other Sikhs, they planned a great demonstration for a stated day in October, which was to break out simultaneously at Attaree, their own head-quarters, at ten koss from Lahore; at the residence of Lal Singh, and others, near Umritsir; and at the residence of the Dewan Hakeem Rae, at Sea kol.

The Government was duly informed of their proceedings, and kept a strict watch over them. On the morning of the 1st ult., three expeditions left Lahore for the purpose of seizing the several conspirators. The Mail brings intelligence of the complete success of two of them; but left before any advices had been received from the officer in charge of the third. Mr. J. Lawrence, with Mr. R. Montgomery, the Commissioner of the Doab, the gallant Major Elwardes, and other officers, with a detachment of cavalry, quitted Lahore an hour after midnight, on the 1st of October, and arrived, before daybreak, at the village of Attaree—captured it without difficulty—and, in the midst of the surprise occasioned by the suddenness of the movement, captured the wily old chieftain, Chuttur Singh, and his four sons, Shere Singh, Goolab Singh, Attor Singh, and Tej Singh, and carried them safely to Lahore, where they are now imprisoned. The conspirators at Umritsir, including Lal Singh, and two other Chiefs of equal importance among the Sikhs, were seized with as little trouble, at the same time, by a body of troops under the command of Mr. C. B. Saunders, the Deputy-Commissioner, and committed, in like manner, to safe custody at Lahore. The next Mail will, doubtless, inform us of the success of the third movement. The authorities deserve the highest credit for the result of their measures, which may have prevented another war in the Punjab. The country may safely anticipate that no further liberty will be granted to such doubly-convicted traitors as Chuttur Singh, his sons and confederates. Leniency to such men is cruelty to thousands whom they lead astray; and the Indian Government will not need any further warning, to mete out to them the full measure of justice.

It appears that even the golden glories of California are to be equalled, if not surpassed, and that a new Dorado has been discovered, which already swarms with adventurers. The latest accounts from Bolivia represent this golden district to be among the Andes, at seven days' journey from the city of La Paz, in Bolivia. The discovery of the treasure was made by an Indian who was travelling with bark upon his back. Happening to rest at a small stream, he observed a little piece of gold. He afterwards scraped up 14 pounds weight in the course of a few hours. The Governor of the district being informed of the occurrence, arrived at La Paz to consult with the Government as to the measures to be adopted for working the mines, and applications poured in from hundreds of people for licenses of plots of ground, according to the usual mining laws of the country. In the course of a few weeks nearly 3000 persons left La Paz for the scene of operations. This is not the first time that these regions have acquired a renown of this kind. The famous Silver Mountain and mines of Potosi are in the same district; and it has been known for many years that gold and silver exist in great quantities through a large extent of this remarkable land. At Tarma, across the Andes, upwards of a hundred miles from the city of Lima, the Californian process of washing the earth impregnated by the auriferous streams has long been carried on, but the place has never acquired the world-wide celebrity of California. We doubt much whether the new Dorado, however rich it may prove, will attract such swarms as the new conquest of the United States. The Bolivians, and other populations of Spanish origin, lack the energy and perseverance of Brother Jonathan; or the unparalleled natural wealth of Peru, Bolivia, and all the Andean regions, would long ago have been made available for themselves and the world.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have entertained a succession of distinguished visitors during the past week at Windsor Castle. The Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Viscount Canning, Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel, the Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Labouchere, Sir David Dundas, and the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, have been among the Royal guests. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined at the Royal table daily.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

His Royal Highness inspected the Exhibition of French Arts and Manufactures, in George-street, Hanover-square, on Monday, and from thence proceeded to the new Palace at Westminster. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert in the morning, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday Sir David Dundas had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

On Thursday her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at the Priory.

During the week the Queen and the Prince have taken their usual early walks together; her Majesty has driven out occasionally in Windsor Park. The Prince, accompanied by the noblemen and gentlemen staying at the Castle, has enjoyed the sport of shooting; and the Royal children have ridden out daily on their ponies and in carriages.

The Court were to leave Windsor yesterday (Friday) for the Isle of Wight.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

There has been no improvement in the condition of her Majesty the Queen Dowager during the past week. On Monday the following unsatisfactory bulletin was issued:—

"The Queen Dowager has passed a restless night. Her Majesty's strength has of late diminished."

"The Priory, Nov. 19.
"DAVID DAVIES, M.D.
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

The bulletin on Thursday was as follows:—

"The Queen Dowager has had a good deal of sleep, and was very tranquil throughout the night, but there is no improvement in her Majesty's symptoms."
"DAVID DAVIES, M.D."

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at Chatsworth on Thursday, from Lismore Castle, his Grace's seat in Ireland.

The Marquis of Chandos came to town, from Wootton House, last week, and has since departed on a continental tour.

The Earl of Westmoreland leaves London in a few days for Paris, in which capital the noble Earl will make a brief sojourn previous to repairing to Berlin, to resume his diplomatic duties.

The Earl and Countess Fortescue have left town for Malta, where they intend to winter, for the benefit of his Lordship's health.

The Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Arabella Sackville West left Upper Grosvenor-street on Saturday, for Paris, en route for Nice, where they intend to winter.

Viscount and Viscountess Ponsonby are expected to arrive in town early in the ensuing month, from the British embassy at Vienna.

Count Flahault has returned to his residence in Tilney-street, from Paris. The Countess (Baroness Kellin and Nairne) and the Hon. Mdlle. Flahault have arrived in London, from her Ladyship's seat in Scotland.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, accompanied by his lady, left the French embassy, on Tuesday last, for Paris, on leave of absence.

His Excellency Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, has taken the Earl of Cadogan's mansion, in Piccadilly, for a term.

We are enabled to announce that the marriage of Mr. Francis Horatio Fitzroy, only son of Admiral Lord William Fitzroy, with the Hon. Gertrude Duncombe, daughter of Lord Faversham, will take place on Tuesday next, at St. George's Church.

The Marchioness of Ely was safely delivered of a son and heir on Thursday last, in Halkin-street West.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—In compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 500 "influential" inhabitants of Edinburgh, a meeting was held in the Music hall in that city on Monday night, to receive Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Sir John Walsley, M.P.; Messrs. Joseph Hume, M.P.; and George Thompson, M.P., who are at present in Scotland as a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and who having at full length explained their views, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That the inhabitants of Edinburgh here assembled, believing as they do, that good and economical Government will only be secured by a large extension of franchise; a shortening of the duration of Parliament; protection to every man in the exercise of the franchise; and a more equal distribution of political power, through the means of equalised electoral districts, heartily sympathise in the object aimed at by the National Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association, and of the means used to effect those objects; and this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to the gentlemen of the deputation for their able exposition of the principles of that association upon the present occasion.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—A special meeting of the members of the Freehold Land Society was held at Birmingham on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the late conference respecting the formation of a freehold union—the establishment of a publication called the *Freeholder*, &c. The entire subject underwent full discussion; and the members present formed themselves into council to effect the objects in view. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Taylor (the secretary) received a letter from Mr. Cobden, M.P., containing various suggestions of a practical character respecting the formation and conduct of the union, and enclosing £10 as an annual subscription. Since the meeting last week, the society has received a great accession of members.

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* reports that at the petty sessions, last week, Mr. Robert Seal, of the Dudley troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, attended in support of a charge against Mr. Henry Knight, of refusing to deliver up certain accoutrements belonging to that troop, of which Mr. Knight had been a member. The articles were valued at £4 10s. 10d.—in double which sum, together with a fine of £10, the defendant was convicted. A similar charge was also made against Mr. Joseph Parrish, the accoutrements in which case were valued at £1 5s. 8d. Mr. Parrish was likewise convicted in double the value, with £10 fine. The amounts were ordered to be levied by distress.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BLENHEIM PALACE FROM FIRE.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough and domestics were aroused from their beds early on the morning of Friday week, by a female servant, who, fancying that she smelt something burning, very providentially gave an alarm, when the muck-bin at the back of the stables was discovered in flames. The fire-engine was quickly brought to bear, and with a good supply of water the fire was soon extinguished. Upon an examination of the bin the fire was discovered to have commenced nearly at the bottom, and it was found to have been occasioned by spontaneous combustion, caused by the gardener, who had very inconsiderately placed the green grass, the produce of one of the lawns, which had just been mown, and which amounted to nearly a cart-load, into the bin, when the new dung from the stables, being placed there daily, caused it to ignite. The bin was near the windows of the hay and straw lofts, and but for the timely discovery, the most serious consequences would have ensued, for had the flames gained the ascendancy, the whole of that wing of the palace, including the chapel and library, would most likely have been destroyed.

AN UNDERGRADUATE ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Newnham, before Mr. D. King, coroner for the borough of Cambridge, on the body of Mr. William Gunning, son of the Rev. William Gunning, Prebendary of Wells and Vicar of Stowey, who was accidentally drowned the same afternoon in the Cam. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased engaged a "funny" in the afternoon, and was rowing short distances up the stream, between a place known as Hawes's Island, and to a point where there is a chain passed across the river to prevent persons trespassing on the water the property of the late Colonel Pemberton. On the last of these courses it is presumed the boat came athwart the chain and capsized, when the deceased was immersed in ten feet water. An immediate alarm having been given, consequent upon his cries for assistance, his body was shortly recovered, but on being conveyed to the shore, where the usual means of resuscitation were employed, life was found to be extinct. Verdict, "Drowned by the upsetting of a boat."

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—About three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, a terrific explosion of combustibles took place on the premises of Mr. W. Armitage, chemist and druggist, of the Fish Shambles, Louth (Lincolnshire). About two years ago, that gentleman invented an explosive signal, for the purpose of indicating any danger that might arise on a railway line, and having received orders of late from several companies for a considerable number, was engaged on the present sad occasion in the manufacture of them, in a warehouse immediately over the kitchen, which stood detached a few feet from his dwelling-house; and Mr. Armitage, his father, Mr. Thomas D. Armitage, a youth named Stephen Evans (the son of a neighbour), and Mary Jane Evans, his sister, were employed. In the kitchen below were Eliza Wilson, Mr. Armitage's housekeeper, and a servant. When Mr. W. Armitage entered, and opened the door of an iron oven to take out some paste of a combustible nature, of which the signals are made, and which had been placed there to bake or dry, from some cause or other it exploded with a terrific report, igniting the combustibles in the warehouse above, reducing the whole building to a heap of ruins, and burying the above-named persons under the burning mass, with the exception of the servant maid, Roberts, who miraculously escaped through a window, with a little boy of Mr. Armitage's in her arms, and sustained little injury except from fright. The fire was quickly extinguished, and operations commenced for the extrication of the sufferers. The first who was got out was Eliza Wilson, the housekeeper, alive, but her legs being so much crushed and her body having sustained so much injury from burns and bruises, that she gradually sank and died about three hours afterwards. The youth Evans was then taken out, and survived but a very short time. The other three—Mr. Armitage, his father, and the girl Evans—were quickly and successively extricated, but were quite dead. All the poor sufferers presented a most horrible spectacle, being charred by the fire and mutilated by the fall of the building, almost beyond possibility of recognition, except from their dress, or that portion of it which remained unburned.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—We learn from Liverpool that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday to one of the cylinders. In the course of the day the supports gave way, and the cylinder was precipitated to the bottom of the Channel, and two men were killed and many wounded.

CHINESE PIRATES.—The *Medea*, Captain Lockyer, has had an engagement with pirates on the coast of China, the circumstances of which are given in the following narrative of Captain Janney, of the *Mazepa*, who was present as an amateur:—"We anchored off Tien-pahk, in her Majesty's steamer *Medea*, at seven A.M. on the morning of the 7th of September. Captain Lockyer proceeded in his gig into the inner harbour, to make inquiries regarding two missing vessels; and at the same time to endeavour to obtain a pilot for the Straits of Hainan. On entering the harbour we discovered a large number of heavily-armed junks. Our near approach appeared to cause a great sensation amongst them. In pulling through the fleet many inquiries were made as to what we were in search of. On our way back, a Macao woman (a prisoner) came on board and explained that these were all pirates, and that they had captured a large Singapore junk which was ransomed some weeks ago. On inquiring for the mandarins, we were informed that they had gone into the country. At noon returned to the vessel. At 5.30 got under way with the intention of proceeding to Hainan; on leaving the anchorage we fell in with a small Macao trading vessel, who stated that his consort had been captured the day before by these pirates and conveyed into port; they demanded a ransom for her release. Being asked whether he could identify the junks, he answered in the affirmative. Captain Lockyer then resolved to return and send in his boats to demand restitution of the said vessel. On the morning of the 8th, at 3.30, hoisted out the two paddle-box boats, cutter, and gig. A little after day-break proceeded to a creek near the anchorage, to where five of the piratical junks had removed the night before. On the boats making their appearance round the spit of the creek, the junks hauled on their springs, turned their broadsides towards the boats, and commencing firing, which was immediately returned by the *Medea*'s boats with two 24-pounders loaded with grape. An incessant fire from both sides was kept up from five to ten minutes, when the Chinese jumped overboard and endeavoured to swim on shore. Many of them were destroyed by the grape scattered amongst them. On boarding the first junk, we found some of the crew, who still obstinately resisted, both with spears and fire-pots, wounding several of our men. When the boarders reached the deck she was completely on fire. She was abandoned, and they proceeded to the others, but having no time to search them they were immediately fired. A large portion of the fleet in the inner harbour endeavouring to cut off our retreat, we had to make the greatest speed to get out of the creek. The gun in one paddle-boat was dismounted by constant firing, and the ammunition in the other boat being expended, Captain Lockyer thought it imprudent to face a larger force. At ten A.M. returned to the ship, and at sunset made the best of our way for Hainan, inquiring of the boats we fell in with for the missing vessels. On Monday, the 10th, we entered the bay of Tihosha; but finding no signs of habitation, and but a few small boats in the bay, from whom we could gain no information, at noon we started on our return to Hong-Kong. The two 24-pounders in the paddle-boats were beautifully served, and being within pistol shot of the pirates, the loss of life must have been great. After each discharge of grape we could hear the yells of the wounded, of whom it is supposed a good many were destroyed in the burning junks. The *Medea* had one man killed and nine or ten wounded. The seaman killed was struck with a round shot; he fell into the water, and the body did not come up again. Captain Lockyer was present in his gig during the whole affair. The *Medea* was anchored five or six miles off. Had she been able to cross the bar, the whole fleet (about 50 large, heavily-armed junks, and a large number of smaller size) would have been taken or destroyed."

IRELAND.

REORGANISATION OF THE YOUNG IRELAND AGITATION.

Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, and his adherents have again entered on the busy path of agitation. On Tuesday evening the "National Conference," which has been so much spoken of in the papers of late, was held at Dublin, in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, and the result is the formation of an association to be called "The Irish Alliance." Mr. Feargus O'Connor was present, though requested by the promoters of the movement to be absent. Admission was by ticket, and the attendance was very numerous. The building was densely crowded in every part; the reserved seats were well filled, and a large number of ladies occupied seats in the boxes and galleries. Before the hour named for opening the doors they were surrounded by large crowds eagerly anxious to obtain admittance; and when they were at length thrown open, the rush was tremendous, and every available spot was speedily taken possession of. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm, and the gentlemen principally concerned in originating the meeting were received with loud cheering and other manifestations of applause. Cheers were also repeatedly and enthusiastically given for John Mitchell and the other "convicts" for Repeal, &c.

Shortly after seven o'clock the chair was taken by Dr. Gratton. The Chairman thanked the meeting for the honour conferred on him, and expressed his conviction that the proceedings of that night would be productive of immense good to Ireland. The adhesion of the Roman Catholic clergy was indispensable to their success, and it was incumbent upon them to give every assurance, not only to the country, but also to the national clergy, that the objects they had in view were strictly legal and constitutional. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stritch, one of the secretaries, read the requisition convening the meeting, and stated that it had received the signatures of 80 dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, of 110 Roman Catholic curates, of 22 of the regular clergy of the same church, of 120 magistrates, landed proprietors, corporators, and poor-law guardians, of 200 members of the learned professions, of 700 landholders and farmers, and of 900 merchants, traders, and artisans. (Cheers.)

The first resolution agreed to was as follows:—
Resolved—That legislative independence is the clear, eternal, and inalienable right of this country, and that no settlement of the affairs of Ireland can be permanent until that right is recognised and established.

The following was also agreed to:—
Resolved—That an Association, to be called "The Irish Alliance," shall be now formed, to take the most prompt and effective measures for the protection of the lives and interests of the Irish people and the attainment of their national rights, and that these be the fundamental rules:—

FUNDAMENTAL RULES.

1. The means of the Irish Alliance shall be the union of all Irishmen, concentration of public opinion, and the exercise of all the moral, social, and political influences within their reach.

2. The affairs of the alliance shall be managed by a council, who shall have power to appoint officers, sub-committees for special purposes, to call general meetings of the body, and make by-laws for the government of the Alliance not inconsistent with the fundamental rules. That half of the council of the Irish Alliance do go out at the end of each half-year, but that they be competent to be re-elected.

3. The funds of the Alliance shall be audited, and the accounts published once a quarter; and all accounts before payment shall be submitted to, and approved of, by the committee of finance.

4. No resolution or other business shall be brought before the Alliance, of which a week's notice, in writing, posted in the council room, shall not have been previously given, and no resolution for amending any fundamental rule shall be brought forward without having received the sanction of the council.

5. Neither the Alliance, nor any member of it, shall be considered to be bound by any opinion expressed by any individual, at any meeting thereof.

6. Each member of the council shall subscribe a pledge, binding him to refrain from accepting or soliciting place, pension, or patronage, from any English Government who will not support the object of the Alliance a Cabinet question; and binding him not to vote for or support any candidate for parliamentary representation who will not take a similar pledge against the solicitation of Government patronage; and that any member of the council who shall be known to have violated this engagement shall be removed therefrom, and from "the Alliance."

7. All offensive allusion to any other political association shall be strictly prohibited.

8. Secular or religious subjects shall not be introduced into the proceedings of the Alliance, except when it may be required for the defence of religious liberty, or for protecting and vindicating the inalienable rights and immunities of conscience.

9. That any Irishman agreeing in the principles and fundamental rules of the Irish Alliance may be admitted a member on being proposed and seconded at a public meeting, and on the payment of a subscription of not less than 1s.

The subsequent resolutions passed, after speeches from Mr. Gavan Duffy and Mr. F. O'Connor, were—

Resolved—That the poverty and misery of Ireland are mainly attributable to abuses in her land system; that the "Irish Alliance" shall therefore devote itself to lay bare these abuses—to point out their enormity—to devise suitable remedies, and to adopt all advisable measures to have such remedies carried promptly into legislative operation.

Resolved—That the existence in Ireland of an Established Church, or a State endowment of the clergy of the Presbyterian or any other church, is a wrong to the Irish people, a violation of the rights of conscience, and a permanent barrier to the union of Irishmen for Irish purposes; and that the Irish Alliance shall therefore devote itself to the removal of these abuses.

Resolved—That the popular suffrage in this country has been nearly annihilated within the last two years; and that the Irish Alliance will insist upon a full, free, and fair representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, and are prepared to co-operate with the movement party in Great Britain in attaining this measure for both countries.

Resolved—That it be an instruction to the council to appoint a committee to consider and promote such measures as may be found practically useful in developing the resources and encouraging the manufactures, trade, and commerce of the country, having due regard to the protection of the rights of Irish labour.

Mr. Corrie Connellan has resigned his office of Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, an application was made for an absolute order to strike Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., off the Burgess roll; the effect of which would, if complied with, be to deter that gentleman from serving the office of Lord Mayor, to which he had been elected. The Court only granted a conditional order, and the result is that the objection to Mr. Reynolds' name remaining on the roll cannot be discussed before the 1st of January, the first day of next term after he is installed as Lord Mayor.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland met in Dublin on Tuesday, at Tommey's Hotel, Sackville-street. The proceedings were private. It was understood that the brethren were engaged in the consideration of Lord Clarendon's conduct in reference to their body.

POOR-LAW VALUATIONS.—The guardians of several unions are turning their attention to the reduction of the valuations, in proportion to the decline in prices. The guardians of Macroom union have resolved upon a reduction of one-third generally, previous to the striking of another rate.

The Poor-law Commissioners have dismissed the whole of the officers at the Carlow workhouse, in consequence of an investigation recently held into their conduct. A "rebellion" of 500 female paupers in the workhouse has been the consequence.

MOVEMENT AMONGST TENANT-FARMERS.—The movement commenced in the south is extending to the west. In the county of Roscommon there are still many extensive grazing farmers, who have suffered severely during the famine, and who are now endeavouring to obtain a reduction of rents as the only mode of enabling them to preserve the remnant of their property, and to remain upon the farms to which they are bound by lease. A circular has been issued, calling upon the tenant-farmers of a large district in that county to meet at dinner in the town of Castlerea, on Saturday (this day), for the purpose of taking into consideration "the position they are now placed in, from the great falling off in the price of all stock and agricultural produce."

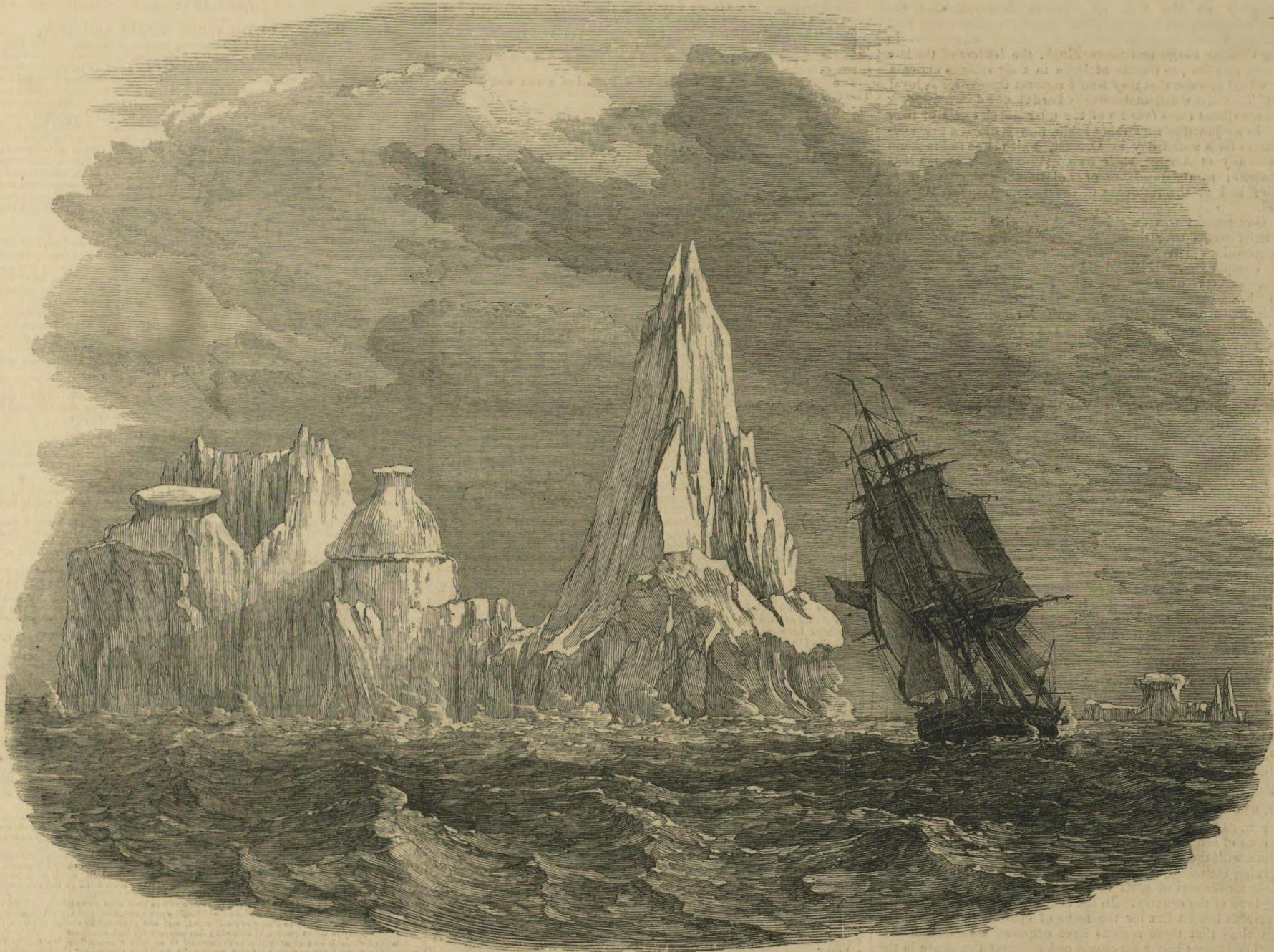
THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the association was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall. The attendance was exceedingly thin, and the proceedings of little interest. Mr. John O'Connell warned his audience against the "Nation party," as he designated those who style themselves the "National Conference." The amount of subscriptions for the week was £29.

EVICTIONS IN ULSTER.—The *Newry Telegraph* has an account of the eviction of fifteen families in Milltown, in the vicinity of Lough Neagh. It is stated that the evicted parties were very poor, utterly unable to pay rent, or till the land; and that the estate from which they were ejected is in Chancery.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Deasy lost his life on Friday evening week, from accidentally falling (whilst inspecting the process of brewing) into one of the vats in the extensive brewing concern in Clonakilly, near Cork, of which he was the senior partner. Notwithstanding prompt effort, to rescue him from his perilous position, owing to the great quantity of fluid with which the vat was filled, when extricated, life was found to be extinct. Every possible effort was made by Drs. O'Hea and Fiolliott to restore animation, but in vain.

THE APPEARANCE OF A MERMAID IN DURHAM.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, recently, John Davis, stating himself to have been up to a short period attached to Batty's Equestrian Company, but now out of employment, was charged by P. C. Craggs, with imposing upon her Majesty's liege subjects at Willington, on the previous day, by exhibiting a figure termed a "Mermaid" for the "small charge of one penny." On examination, the head consisted of a turnip, apparently fresh pulled, and the body stuffed with cotton rags, and the whole covered with a skin, with a most hideous-looking face. The bench proposed that the "curiosity" should be burnt, to which John very coolly consented, in case they were convinced on dissection that it really was not a mermaid! The bench ordered him to be committed to the house of correction for fourteen days.

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.—The train which left Namur on Sunday last, at 4.30, with 400 passengers, attracted to Châtelet by the announcement of a game at ball to be given there, had arrived within sight of Charleroi, when the alarm whistle having been blown by the driver at a short distance from the station, near the canal-bridge, no corresponding signal was hoisted by the guard at that point. After blowing his whistle repeatedly, the engine-driver, being apprehensive of danger, stopped the train, got down, and walked on towards the station. There he found the unfortunate waykeeper lying on the ground, with a dagger wound inflicted on him, and several severe contusions on the head, evidently produced by some blunt instrument. Near this spot, the rails had been partially removed or loosened from the line. It appears, from the investigations which immediately took place, that the authors of the crime had proceeded to effect their work of destruction by means of hammers muffled with cloth, and that one of these instruments had been made use of to perpetrate the murderous attack on the waykeeper. Had the train continued its journey over these loose rails the consequences would have been frightful—400 persons would inevitably have been precipitated into the canal, and we should have had a repetition of the horrible disaster at Farnpox. The greatest praise is due to the presence of mind and caution shown by the engine-driver, by which a fearful accident was prevented.—*Brussels Herald*.



ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

Nor the least curious portion of the economy of Icebergs is the diversity of forms which they assume under varying circumstances. A Correspondent has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of two Bergs, received from his relative, the Rev. Julian Moreton, Chaplain to the excellent Bishop of Newfoundland, whom he was accompanying to Labrador. They came in view as the vessel neared Battle Harbour. The Bishop and his Chaplain were the only passengers well enough to be on

deck, there being at the time a heavy sea and very stiff head wind. One of the Bergs was sailing down to the south, slowly and majestically. It was, probably, more than 200 feet high, and was a very beautiful object.

Icebergs often fall to pieces in a moment, or turn completely over; and there is only one-third of the mass seen above water. The distant specimen engraved was, at the first view of it, a low flat plain, of great length, with the head, as here shown, in the centre. "I began," says the Rev. Mr. Moreton, "to sketch the head first, of course, as the

highest part; and, after a few seconds' hasty sketching, I looked up to my object, and found it suddenly changed by the two points at the extremity showing above water, the head having sunk almost level. The two points, at first, looked just like the upturned feet of a colossal figure. We went below for a quarter of an hour, and then returning on deck, found only the toes remaining. The head and the other extremity shortly afterwards reappeared above water, at a considerable distance, and were dashed to pieces on some reefs."

The Berg in front of the Sketch is still more striking in form.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY.

This superb production of the famed Gobelins manufactory was formerly in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon, as indicated by the Imperial insignia at the angles of the design. It subsequently came into the possession of his nephew, the President of the French Republic, who has just presented the beautiful work to the Army and Navy Club. In size it is from 13 to 14 feet square. The subject is a sacrifice to Diana, highly artistic in composition; while the tapestry work, in tone and general effect, closely resembles an oil-painting, and is altogether worthy of the establishment of which the celebrated Lebrun was once director.

"VICTORIA REGIA."—We are requested by Mr. G. E. Dennes, honorary secretary to the Botanical Society of London, to state that the discovery of the *Victoria regia*, engraved in our Journal of Saturday last, was communicated to the above society in October, 1837, by Sir R. Schomburgk; and that the original drawing is in the possession of the society, having been presented by Sir R. Schomburgk, with the communication.

THE WEATHER IN EGYPT.—The climate of Egypt at times furnishes convincing proof that there may be "too much of a good thing" even in matters appertaining to the weather. A correspondent writing at the close of the first week of the present month, says:—"After eight months of dust and sunshine, we think, in all fairness, we are entitled now to a shower; but it seems a vain hope. Alternate damp and dryness, heat and chill, impregnate the atmosphere, generating fevers and rheumatisms; yet still the change we look so anxiously for will not come. Our thermometrical range in the shade is still over 76 degrees, and necessity still forces the use of white costumes. What a contrast, doubtless, with England at this moment!"

FATAL WRECK.—The barque *L'Europe*, of Havre, has been lost, with the whole of the crew (except the second mate) and passengers, on the island of Guernsey. *L'Europe* was a vessel of nearly 400 tons burden, and was bound for Havre from Sagua la Grande, Cuba. She sailed on the 4th of October, and had a prosperous voyage till the morning of Thursday week, having safely passed the Lizard on the previous day with a fair wind from N.W. At two o'clock, when it was blowing a gale from the northward, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and hail, the master, reckoning that he had passed the Caskets, shaped his course for Barleur Lighthouse; but, in an hour afterwards, land was seen on the larboard bow, and almost immediately rocks were perceived close at hand. An attempt was made to put the vessel about, but she missed stays, and in wearing ship much ground was lost. Two tacks were made to avoid the danger, which seemed imminent, and the best bower anchor was then let go very close to some rocks in proximity with the shore. The anchor, however, did not hold; and finally, about half-past five, the vessel was driven broadside on against a dangerous ridge of rocks a short distance below Homet d'Albec, to the eastward of Vazon Bay, and shortly afterwards went to pieces. The second mate was the only one of the crew which gained the shore; all the rest perished, and a lady passenger and her two children. The bodies of the latter have been washed ashore with two of the crew, and were decently buried. Not a particle of her cargo was saved. The loss of the vessel and cargo is estimated at £8500. The *Guernsey Comet* states that the name of the lady passenger was Mame Dujardin, from Ghent, in Belgium, and the names of her children, Henry, aged about five, and Henrietta, three years. *L'Europe* was commanded by Captain Meheut, and she had a crew of nine men and a boy.

THE MOON IN DANGER.—At a meeting, last week, of the Preston Improvement Commissioners (reported in the *Chronicle* of that town), Mr. German inquired "upon what principle the streets were lighted?" Mr. Myers replied that "so soon as the sun was nine degrees below the horizon the lamps were lighted, and when he got twelve degrees above the horizon they were put out. That would answer very well," he said, "but the great difficulty was the moon. As to that lady, the following order had been made:—'On Sunday nights, and all other nights except moonlight nights, and then only during such hours as the moon shall be less than fifteen degrees below the horizon.'" Mr. German: "You had better throw the moon overboard. I believe she does no good." (Laughter.) Mr. Myers: "She is all at fault." (Laughter.) "On cloudy nights she gives no light at all." Mr. German moved that she be thrown overboard. (Laughter.) Seconded by Mr. Catterall. Carried unanimously. Moon thrown overboard—"man" and all.



SUPERB TAPESTRY PRESENTED BY LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

F I N E A R T S .



THE RETURN FROM THE BEAR-HUNT.

THE TYROLESE BEAR-HUNTERS.

(From the German.)

THREE hunters went a-hunting
In wild-woods far away,
To chase the bear on mountain slopes
At dawning of the day.
They met dame Joris on the road,
Plump as a gourd was she,
And with her went her daughter bright,
The rose-red Margerie.
And it's whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! and wish us joy
A-hunting of the bear.

"Get supper for us, Joris,
When we return to-night;
Good beer and wine, and crackling chine,
And a fire-side warm and bright.
Ere sets the sun, three hungry men
We'll seek your hostelry,
And Bruin dead in his old grey coat
Shall keep us company.

For it's whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! and wish us joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"I've got," quo' she, "a venison haunch,
A turkey served with brawn,
And foaming flagons of wine as good
As ever from cask was drawn.
And if you slay the shaggy bear
That prowls our forests through,
I'll share your meat, and help you drink,
And charge you ne'er a sous.

For it's whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! I wish you joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"What wilt thou give us, maiden?"
Said Reinhold, whispering low,
And clasped her by the yielding hand,
That nobody might know.
"I wish for something better than wine,
Better than golden fee,
A look, a smile, or a word of love,
My rose-red Margerie.

For it's whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! and wish me joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"I'll give," quo' she, "a squeezing hand
When nobody is by,
A whisper'd word, a favoring smile,
And a twinkle of the eye.
I'll give—but what have I to give,
Although I speak so free,
Unless it be a vow of truth
And the heart of Margerie?

For it's whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The morn is shining fair.
Whoop! Hollo! oy! I wish you joy
A-hunting of the bear."

They had their hunting on the hill,
And merry men were they,
And a beaten foe was Bruin the bold
At the closing of the day.
And Joris spread a regal feast,
The venison and the chine,
Turkey and brawn, and snow-white cheese,
And overflowing wine.

And 'twas whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The wine-cup circles fair;
Whoop! hollo! oy! 'tis ever joy
A-hunting of the bear."

"We track'd his steps an hour ere noon—
'Twas up amid the snow;
And then we track'd him down again,
To the rocky gorge below.
And then our shots—one—two—and three—
Went whizzing in his side;
And the echoes raised a thunder tone
As he howl'd his last, and died!

And 'tis whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The wine-cup circles fair;
Whoop! Hollo! oy! 'tis ever joy
A-hunting of the bear!"

And Reinhold pledged the maiden
Again and yet again;
"I've woo'd thee, Margerie, many a month,
Oh, help me out of pain!"
"There, take my hand," said Margerie,
And wed me while you can,
But go no more a-hunting
When you're a married man.

For 'tis whoop! oh! Hollo! alò!
The bachelor may care,
But married men should stay at home
From the hunting of the bear!"—M.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

What was termed a "Beethoven Festival" took place on Tuesday night at Drury-lane Theatre, the whole of the music in the first part professedly gleaned from the works of the immortal composer. It was also insinuated that this festival was of a similar description to that glorious one which attended the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven in Bonn in 1845, an event duly recorded and illustrated at the time in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was stated in the bills that the scheme would "embrace some of the principal pieces performed at the celebrated Beethoven Festival at Cologne." This festival did not take place at Cologne, but at Bonn, and the only item in the Drury-lane programme to be found in the Bonn scheme was the C minor Symphony. M. Jullien should be more correct in his musical statistics. Another very important difference between M. Jullien's festival and that at Bonn must be explained. At the great German gathering there was the utmost reverence for the genius of the composer, and there was an artistic and conscientious execution of his works; whilst at the Drury-lane exhibition most unpardonable liberties were taken with the inspirations of the mighty master-mind, and the interpretation, in many instances, was marked with coarseness and boisterousness. Will M. Jullien explain whether he found in the score of the C minor the parts for four ophicleides and a Saxo-

phone, besides those of his favourite regiment of side-drums? The ordinary drums used at these concerts are wooden, and the effect of many fine points is marred by this want of tone. Cleverly as M. Nadaud has scored the sonata in F, it would have been preferable if Beethoven's work had been left in its primitive state. A fine Corregio requires no additional colouring. The practice of introducing detached movements from the Symphonies is in general objectionable, but it is not so offensive when the works of one composer form the items of an evening's programme; thus the Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony, and the Andante and Storm Allegro from the "Pastorale," were not unacceptable on Tuesday; but, when these movements are introduced between a Polka and a Waltz, nothing can be more repulsive. The marvellous execution by Sainton of De Beriot's "Il Tremolo"—a violin solo arranged from the celebrated "Kreutzer Sonata"—will not reconcile the true amateur to the impertinence of De Beriot in thus meddling with one of Beethoven's loveliest conceptions. Herr Koenig's delicious singing of the "Adelaide" on the cornet-à-piston was a legitimate display, because the player confined himself to the exquisite imitation of the human voice in this incomparable ballad. The "Fidelio" overture commenced this odd selection, which, however, it is pleasant to record, was listened to from beginning to end with the greatest attention by the immense auditory filling the theatre, proving, whenever the time shall arrive (and it will come inevitably) that the grand instrumental productions of the classical composers shall be executed by an accomplished orchestra, with a first-rate conductor, at cheap prices, a large musical public will be found to

patronize the undertaking. M. Jullien's speciality, it must be repeated, is dance, show, and comic descriptive music, such as his Army and Navy Quadrilles, and his newly-invented "Row" Polka, which last work peculiarly exhibits him in his own element. The "Row" Polka, to borrow M. Jullien's own analysis, is "on the follies of the day, introducing popular French comic airs:—1. Drin, Drin, and the March to California; 2. General Tom Thumb; 3. The Sea-Serpent; 4. Jenny Lind; 5. Lola Montes; Finale: The Sea-Serpent swallows up Lola Montes, Jenny Lind, Tom Thumb, and all the gold of California; and then, being nowhere to be found, is supposed to have swallowed himself." After this elegant extract from M. Jullien's explanation of his "Row Polka," perhaps it may be permitted for the intellectual amateurs to express a wish to hear the higher range of composition in another locality, as it would be as decorous to introduce between two of Handel's chorusses in the "Messiah" this same "Row Polka," as to place it in the same bill with the works of Beethoven or Mendelssohn.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The second appearance of Ernst, at the fifth concert, on the 21st instant, attracted an immense auditory at Exeter Hall. He repeated his famed "Carnival of Venice" solo in the second part, introducing in the first his fantasia on Hungarian airs. In this last-mentioned composition, Ernst has soared so far into the regions of the impossible in execution, that it is no wonder his intonation should not always be found to be so certain as in his less flighty attempts. In the cantabile theme, his playing

was perfection; but his abuse of daring harmonies—so liable to be out of tune from the slightest nervousness, or from the temperature affecting the instrument—was too conspicuous in the rondo. The *furor* he executed was prodigious; and, in the combination of all the great qualities to constitute the first violinist of the age, he can bid defiance to any rivalry. The other solo player was Mr. T. Harper, on the cornet.

The vocal portion of the schema was almost without a redeeming point. Formes (who was the star) singing remarkably bad. Harold's "Zampa" overture was spiritedly played, but the cymbals were offensively out of tune. If these Concerts are to preserve their popularity, some better vocalists must be engaged; such a massacre as the "Don Giovanni" selection is unpardonable.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Cork and Limerick journals are filled with long notices of the singing of Miss Hayes, at four concerts in those cities, last week. In the last-mentioned town, in which she was born, her reception was particularly fervent. The prices of the tickets rose to the Jenny Lind tariff. Her singing of the native melodies seems to have driven the audiences and critics out of their senses. It will require the exercise of Miss Hayes's good sense to re-lit the intoxication of such a triumph, especially when the *Cork Examiner* foolishly places this undeniably charming vocalist as one "who may fearlessly sing by the side of a Grisi or a Lind."—On Tuesday last, Miss Catherine Hayes sang in Handel's "Messiah," at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; and on Thursday, in Mendelssohn's "Athalia" and Romberg's "Song of the Bell," with Mr. Benedict as conductor.—The Dublin papers mention the return of Mr. Gustavus Geary, a young Irishman, who has been studying in Italy under Signor Rossi. He has, it is stated, a remarkably fine tenor voice.—Mr. Sims Reeves has been singing in Belfast. The local papers condemn his style as displeasing, from its extreme loudness in the *forte*, and as inaudible in his *piano* singing.—The seventh of the Monday Evening Glee Concerts was given on the 19th, at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square. Mr. H. S. May conducted. The vocalists were—soprano, Miss F. Kemble and Miss Pitt; *alt*, Mr. J. T. Hill and Master Ould; *tenor*, Messrs. Howe and Williams; and *bass*, Messrs. Lee and H. Jones: the soloists were Mr. H. Griesbach, violin; Mr. H. S. May, piano; and Messrs. A. Sedgwick and E. Barton, concertinas. In the first part a selection from Handel's serenata, "Acis and Galatea," was performed; and in the second, glees, catches, and songs, by Bishop, Webb, Spofforth, C. Glover, F. Romer, Perring, &c.—Handel's "Messiah" will be given next Friday, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa; Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockett and Phillips, being the principal singers.—The eighth and last of the Holborn Vocal Concerts took place on Wednesday, at the National Hall.—Amongst the arrivals in London is that of M. Stephen Heller, the celebrated pianist. M. Heller, who is of German origin, is a resident of Paris, where he has distinguished himself not only as a pianist of the first rank, but also as a classical composer, whose works, from their peculiar grace and marked originality, have created some sensation.

PROVINCIAL CONCERTS.—Mr. John Parry gave his new entertainment, "The Lights and Shadows of Social Life," by Mr. Albert Smith, with marked success, on Tuesday night, at the Athenæum, Manchester.—The performance of the "Messiah," on Tuesday night, at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, was very efficient. The band and chorus comprised nearly 200 performers, conducted by Benedict, with Seymour as first violin. Miss Catharine Hayes, Messrs. Poole, Benson, and Mr. Phillips were the principal vocalists. The local critics strongly eulogise Miss Hayes's singing. On Thursday night Mendelssohn's "Athalia" was performed, with the above singers, and with the addition of Mr. Burdini and Herr Damcke.—Mme. Duleken, Mdle. Schloss, M. de Koutsli, Herr Schönhof, and Mr. Hausmann performed at a concert, at Warrington, last Saturday.—Mr. Ellis Roberts, the celebrated Welsh harpist, has given two entertainments, on the music of Wales, at the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, assisted by Miss Vaughan in the vocal illustrations.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(Private Correspondence.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Government Standing Committee of things theatrical, after divers meetings, has resolved that the resignation tendered by M. Duponchel, one of the lessees of the Grand French Opera-house, shall be accepted. This resolution is reported to the Minister of the Interior, who approves or disapproves the acts of the Committee of Theatres. Whether M. Roqueplan will remain sole director, or whether he will be associated with another, is not yet known. The only opera which draws money is "The Prophète." Whenever Meyerbeer's masterpiece is given, the receipts are immense.

Madame Viardot's popularity is, if possible, on the increase. She is just coming out as a composer, having written ten melodies of an "Album of Singing for 1850." Some of these melodies, which I have heard, are destined to make no little sensation, from their piquant originality.

The "Prophète" appears destined to make the tour of the world, for the following places are mentioned as mounting it:—New Orleans, New York, Stockholm, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Odessa, Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona, the Hague, Amsterdam, Dresden, Darmstadt, Breslau, Frankfurt, Königsberg, Hamburg, &c.

The tenor Luchesi is expected soon to make his *début* at the Italian Opera-house in Paris. Something is wanted to move and interest the amateurs, who are not satisfied to pay a high price for a very inferior entertainment. Moriani's voice is all but extinguished, and Flavio is an intolerably tiresome tenor. Madame Persiani, Mdle. Angeli, and Ronconi do not suffice to make a *troupe*, and Barbieri-Nini and Lablache are looked for with anxiety.

Alboni has been singing in French at Antwerp and Brussels, in Donizetti's "Favorita" and Halévy's "Reine de Chypre," the favourite characters of Madame Stoltz. Alboni's beautiful contralto voice is suffering from singing soprano parts. Halévy's "Fée aux Roses" has produced to the Opéra Comique £3400 in sixteen representations. Massol sang the other evening, at a benefit at the Théâtre Historique, some airs from Halévy's "Charles the Sixth," with the greatest success. It is anticipated he will be re-engaged at the Grand Opera. We learn from Frankfurt that Mdle. Lind has arrived in that city. She declined to sing on the stage, but will appear in concerts. Liszt lately performed at a concert at Bremen, and was recalled four times. A series of "Mendelssohn soirées" has been commenced in Vienna by the Musical Society, the first of which took place on the anniversary of the composer's death, when the chorusses from "Athalia" were executed.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The performance of "Othello" attracted a large audience on Monday, to witness Mr. Macready's final representation in the character of the Moor. Less pathetic than Mr. Phelps, less grandiloquent than Mr. Brooke, the *Othello* of Mr. Macready is more intellectual than either. It is, in fact, distinguished by the predominance of the intellectual. You see in it more of the long-wedded husband than the newly-made bridegroom—more respect to honour than to love. *Othello* is swayed more by a sense of justice than of passion. He is, in fact, judge in his own cause; and in the death of *Desdemona* intends her punishment, not her murder. The moral of the tragedy lies in this. It sets forth the inconvenience of any man being a judge in his own cause. *Othello's* self-interest blinds his judgment, and his impatience to be avenged conducts him too fast on the road to conviction. Hence the over-tempted Moor neglects properly to sift the evidence, and gives to "trifles light as air" the weight of substantial proof. Justice can only live in a state of abstraction from all personal bias; and *Othello* ultimately finds that in undertaking his own advocacy he had had a fool for his client. "O fool, fool, fool!" is the self-conscious exclamation with which the spectator sympathises in all its bitterness, pitying while he condemns. Not to jealousy, but to this false social position, *Othello* falls a victim. Mr. Macready's *Othello*, too exclusively perhaps taking this view of the character, is a superb rather than a touching piece of acting. It begets admiration rather than compassion. But it ought to be recollected that this interpretation of the character, however just, is but a partial one—that the whole man was capable of love and jealousy as well as of the sentiment of honour. Though not naturally disposed to suspicion, once the temptation thoroughly planted upon *Othello*, his entire soul is upheaved from its depths, and he rages in all the storm and whirlwind of conflicting motives. It is with great judgment that Mr. Macready defers this terrible display to the latest moment. His latter scenes are accordingly exhibitions of power such as have been seldom excelled. If not so intense and pity-moving as were the elder Kean's, they are more energetic, and, in their general effect, scarcely less impressive. It only remains to add that Mr. Wallack performed *Iago* with his usual discrimination; and Mr. Howe realized some approach towards *Cassio*. Miss Reynolds made an intelligent *Desdemona*; her last scene was particularly successful. Mrs. Warner's *Emilia* was, as usual, vehement and startling. The play is placed on the stage with taste and care.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Sheridan Knowles's celebrated comedy of "The Hunchback" was revived here, for the purpose of giving Miss Glyn an opportunity of appearing, for the first time, in the character of *Julia*. It will be recollected that this character was originally made by Mrs. Butler, whose performance, previous to that we are now recording, had never yet been equalled in the part, not even by Miss Faucit. Associated as she has been with the Kemble name, it is natural to identify Miss Glyn with the classic school, and to compare her assumption with that of its primitive representative. Nor will it suffer in any degree by the comparison. The comedy of Miss Glyn's early scenes is as perfect as the tragedy of her later; both are genuine, first-rate portraits, imitative—not copied—from nature, and painted by an artist of unrivalled genius and well-cultivated taste. Miss Glyn must now be ranked with the highest histrionic professors—as a lady to whom nature has been bountiful in a fine person and the requisite physical attributes for the stage; and for whom a professional education, under the most accomplished teaching, has done the utmost to make her an actress of proved proficiency. The character of *Julia* is one peculiarly fitted for her style and qualifications. The early scenes give occasion for the exquisite Doric simplicity of her more sportive vein, while in the sublimity of passion, such as marks the last act, she is altogether unapproachable. Never was the famous "Do it" speech delivered with more power and effect. It was perfectly appalling in its earnestness, intensity, and force. It cannot be long before Miss Glyn is universally acknowledged to be the modern Siddons or the English Rachel. We ourselves incline to the latter denomination, from certain characteristics of her style, which clearly belong to a foreign school. Miss Glyn bears, indeed, more resemblance to the great histrionic *artistes* of the Continent than to any actress at present on the English boards. It is this which gives grace, dignity, and intensity

to her general action; and, above all, that exquisite repose which throws into such bold relief the more vehement transitions. Finally, her elocution is so finished, that not a syllable of her words is ever lost in any part of the house.

The applause of the audience testified their vivid apprehension of the extraordinary example of the acting art to which they were unexpectedly witness, as no pains had been taken to excite expectation by previous puff of any kind; and the *artiste* herself was called before the curtain to receive her well-merited ovation, which was, it is almost needless to add, accompanied with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

NEW STRAND.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Glover appeared as Mrs. Candour, in the "School for Scandal;" Mr. Farren performing *Sir Peter Teaze*. The comedy was well acted.

MARYLEBONE.

The "Love Chase" was performed on Monday, with unusual success. Mrs. Mowatt's *Neighbour Constance* is one of her best assumptions, and was performed with exceeding spirit, modified, however, by her delicate *physique*, and tempered by her refined taste. This lady is decidedly and deservedly winning on the public good opinion; and, with her intelligence and beauty, must become an established favourite.

SURREY.

On Monday Mr. Creswick appeared as the hero of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play, reduced to three acts. After which, "Trevanion" was performed. The houses are nightly improving; and Mr. Creswick, by his elegant and judicious acting, is evidently creating a box audience. Were he to modulate his tones in the more declamatory passages, he would get rid of a fault which, in the vehemence of his delivery, sometimes affects its intelligibility. We trust that our suggestion as to the second pieces has been taken.

LITERATURE.

LETTERS ADDRESSED to his Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE OF Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on the THEORY OF PROBABILITIES, as applied to the Moral and Political Sciences. By M. A. QUETELET. Translated from the French by OLINTHUS GREGORY DOWNES, of the Economic Life Assurance Society. Laytons.

The work of M. Quetelet has long been known in this country to statisticians, as well as to all inquirers into the application of the Theory of Probabilities to Social, Political, and Moral Laws, which has now almost become a popular study. Several years since, M. Quetelet perceived this, and, in his own words, "felt how desirable it was that this science should be made more elementary, and that it should be brought down from the high regions of analysis, and placed within the reach of those who are often most obliged to make use of it. It links itself, in reality, to a great number of questions which interest both the legislator and the man called to the management of public affairs: both are often under the necessity of reading statistics of the past, and of endeavouring to collect from that source whatever may be useful for the future; they feel the want of means to appreciate the results produced by modifications introduced into the laws, and, in a certain measure, to ascertain the weight that should be attached to symptoms which announce the adversity or prosperity of the country."

M. Quetelet is an able reasoner, and chooses his illustrations very happily, so as to render an apparently abstruse subject of easy comprehension and attractive character. He divides his work into four parts:—The Theory of Probabilities—Means and Limits—Study of Causes—and Statistics: the latter, we agree with the author in estimating as "a science which is far from being understood, though its utility is generally recognised in proportion as it is cultivated with discernment." The framework of the treatise is the letter form, as it was addressed to the two Princes named in the title-page; the Demonstrations by Elementary Algebra being transferred to the notes, at the end of the volume.

It is altogether a mistake to suppose a previous acquaintance with the more abstruse parts of mathematics to be essential to the study of the Theory of Probabilities; and the present translation of Quetelet's work will do much to extend the knowledge of this fact, as well as the general applicability of the study. This admits of interesting variety—as the chances of events, their return—illustrated by the tides and sunset and the asteroids of August; ratio of male and female births, and barometrical variations; mathematical expectations, as shown in betting, lotteries, and assurance societies; verification of the harmony between theory and practice, &c. Under Means and Limits, prices, temperatures, and the type of the human size, admit of even anecdotic illustration. The Study of Causes is shown in natural phenomena, such as the flowering of plants; and the probabilities of life, in the domestic superstition of "thirteen to dinner." Statistics are treated in their different forms, and their actual value closely examined, as well as their special use and ulterior progress. It would not be difficult to select a column of the felicitous modes in which these apparently dry matters are treated in the work before us.

The public are considerably indebted to the translator, Mr. Downes, who has adhered to the original form of Quetelet's work; has converted the French weights and measures into English wherever requisite; and has, altogether, executed his labour with an exact appreciation of the spirit of the subject, and the nicest attention to the importance of his labour.

THE MODERN HOUSEWIFE; OR, MENAGÈRE. By ALEXIS SOYER. Simpkin and Co.

When the author of this work gave to the world his "Gastronomic Regenerator," we bore willing testimony to its complete and novel character as a "Cookery Book" of the first class; at the same time that we were persuaded its bulky tome of 800 pages would be altogether beyond the means or requirements of respectable middle life. The appearance of "The Modern Housewife" indicates that our inference was not very wide of the fact; for the work before us is just suited to the very class to whom "the Regenerator" was comparatively an impracticable book. Not that we are prepared to maintain that "good cookery" is wasteful—quite the reverse, for it makes the most of everything; but there is such a thing as scale in gastronomy, as in all other matters; and living within your means is, after all, the safest method of keeping the pot to boil.

The "Housewife" is quite an elementary lady, and aims not only at dressing a dinner well, but at every department of what the French call *ménage*, and what we term family management.

The *ménagère* follows the French maxim, and begins at the beginning; for it opens with a dialogue between two married ladies, of very opposite habits in matters of expense, and one of whom resolves to have reform in her little establishment, and to bring up her daughter in a domesticated manner, having just begun to perceive that "a knowledge of household affairs is as much required as intellectual education." The better-informed lady assists her friend in this excellent resolve, and therefrom results the present volume; its plan being to intersperse the several instructions with familiar letters, insisting upon little points of practice scarcely to be conveyed in a formal receipt.

First, we have how to lay out the breakfast-table, with a few methods of making rolls and other breakfast bread; even how to make toast, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa. Coffee-making is so important a business, that we must find room for what M. Soyer assures us is an entirely new mode:—"Put two ounces of ground coffee into a stewpan, which set upon the fire, stirring the powder round with a spoon until quite hot, when pour over a pint of boiling water; cover up closely for five minutes, when pass it through a cloth, warm again, and serve." The culinary journal then progresses through the different meals of the day: that is, after Breakfast, the Luncheon; then, the Nursery Dinner, at One; Comforts for Invalids; even Servants' Dinners and "Teas;" then the Early Dinner at Two or Three, for people in business; the Parlour Dinner, at Six; the Coffee after Dinner; and even "Suppers for a small ball or evening party; but all on a moderate scale, leaving the aristocratic style entirely to its proper sphere."

Anglo-French cookery is allowed to be the best in the world; but many economical dishes, by retaining their French names, are kept from middle-class tables, from a false idea of their cost. M. Soyer sets the English right in the matter, by simplifying compotes and salads of fruits, for example. He gives, *inter alia*, a chapter on "Beverages" for evening parties, on household affairs, and bills of fare upon limited means. The section on household affairs is novel and striking, for it goes into the details of the fitting-up of a kitchen in that right practical manner by which M. Soyer is distinguished from his predecessors or contemporaries. The book altogether deserves extensive success.

MR. COBDEN AND THE AUSTRIANS.—Mr. Cobden has addressed the following letter to Dr. Alexander Bach, the Austrian Minister of Home Affairs:—

Sir,—I address you not as a member of the Austrian Government, but as a man whose enlightened and liberal sentiments made a lasting impression on me when I had the pleasure of your acquaintance at Vienna. You will find an excuse for this step in the fact of my taking it in the interest of those principles of humanity and civilization which in these days were cherished by you as well as by me. Mindful of the views which in 1817 recommended to your kind notice, I cannot induce myself to believe that these views will find in you a less energetic advocate at present than you were in the days to which I allude. Sir, the public opinion of the continent is shocked by the cold-blooded cruelties which are being practised against the fallen chiefs of the Hungarian Revolution. This feeling is not confined to one class or to one party; not there is not a single man in England who by word or letter would defend the conduct of the Austrian Government in Hungary. The sense of the civilized nations of the continent of Europe on this question must already have reached you, nor will the judgment of America fail to make itself known at Vienna. You are too enlightened to be ignorant of the fact that the unanimous verdict of our contemporaries is likewise that of posterity. But did it ever strike you that history will not accuse the brutal soldier, the foot of cruelty, but the Ministers who are responsible for that soldier's crimes? I scorn to appeal to lower motives than those of an honourable ambition; but I must ask you, did it ever strike you what dangers surround your present career? You, who are so well read in English history, ought to remember that four years after Jeffrey's "bloody assizes," both he and his Royal Master were compelled most wretchedly to be scorned with impunity? Is it not, on the contrary, the peculiar feature of our time that reaction follows at the heels of any violence, no matter whether it proceeds from the nations or from the Governments? But I fear I take too great a liberty by offering to speak in the interest of your reputation or safety. I appeal to you in the name of humanity, entreating you to put a stop to this new reign of terror, which, not satisfied with the butchery of its victims, puts all better and nobler feelings of mankind on the rack; for truly the world is too far advanced in civilization to suffer your Albas and Haynau's. I adjure you to make a public protest against the butchery of prisoners, the still more disgraceful whipping of women, and the abduction and incarceration of children; and thus to rid yourself of all responsibility for actions which imprint upon their author the stigma of everlasting infamy.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD COBDEN.

The will of the late T. D. Lewis, Esq. (who was the youngest and only surviving son of the celebrated comedian), has been recently proved at Doctors' Commons. The deceased bequeaths a legacy of £10,000, New £3 5s. per Cent. Annuity, to the National Gallery, and a valuable portrait of the comedian by Mr. Martin Shee), as the *Marquis* in the "Midnight Hour."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the opponents of death punishments was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark; Mr. Charles Gilpin in the chair. Amongst those present were W. Ewart, M.P., the Rev. H. Christmas, the Rev. H. Richards, John Seoble, A. B. Stevens, Charles Wordsworth, — Webster, &c., together with several members of the Society of Friends. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, observed that he felt obliged to Mr. Charles Dickens for the descriptive letter he had recently written to the newspapers; but he altogether differed from him as to the propriety of private executions as an instalment. (Cheers.) That point never would be given up by the true opponents of death punishments. They would not substitute assassinations for public executions. (Cheers.) Their object was to get the punishment abolished altogether, not to change the mode of carrying it into effect. Such was also the sentiment of Douglas Jerrold—a writer who held as influential a place in public estimation as Mr. Dickens. In a letter addressed to him (the chairman) Mr. Jerrold stated that the genius of English society would never permit private hanging: the brutality of the mob was even preferable to the darkness of secrecy. He had also received a letter from Mr. Cobden, in which he advised the meeting to be on their guard against the new dodge of private executions; that point involved three-fourths of the ground upon which the Calcraft party founded their resistance to the abolition of capital punishments. In his (Mr. Cobden's) opinion, private hanging was simply assassination. Mr. Bright expressed similar sentiments in a letter which he had sent in lieu of his presence. On the motion of Mr. Ewart, M.P., it was resolved—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the punishment of death is opposed to the spirit of Christianity; that it does not answer its design of repressing crime, but its effects are grossly demoralising, that it sometimes causes the destruction of the innocent by judicial process, and at other times favours the escape of the guilty, thus promoting the crimes it is intended to repress, and that it ought to be immediately and totally abolished.

It was also resolved—

That a petition, founded on the resolution, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, be presented to Parliament by the representatives of the borough.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.—On Tuesday the first Court of Aldermen under the new Mayoralty was held at Guildhall, when the following vote of thanks to Sir James Duke was unanimously agreed to:—"That this Court desire to record their warmest acknowledgments to Sir James Duke, Knight and Baronet, and Member of Parliament, the late Lord Mayor, for the fidelity, zeal, and ability which he has evinced in the discharge of the various duties of his high office; for his willing and generous support of the charitable institutions of this city; for his prompt and assiduous co-operation in devising effective means of alleviation during the prevalence of the recent grievous sickness and mortality; for his judicious and liberal hospitality displayed in the festivities of the Mansion-house, embracing amongst his guests the distinguished men of all parties in the State, as well as his fellow-citizens, and others eminent for their research in the varied pursuits of art, literature, and science, and in the deeper acquirements of the learned professions. And while this court regard with the highest satisfaction the honours which have accrued to Sir James Duke during his mayoralty, they desire to bear testimony to his courtesy and urbanity, his punctuality and firmness, in presiding over the business of this court, and for his upholding the dignity and the influence of the high and important office of chief magistrate of the City of London." At the same court a letter from the Commissioner of the City Police was read, complaining that the Chief of the police of the City had no place at the Guildhall banquets appointed for his accommodation, and was on such occasions subjected to the indignity of coming in contact with waiters and the refuse of the kitchen. Sir G. Carroll, and others of the Aldermen, said the commissioner was perfectly justified in complaining of such indignity, and the letter was referred to a committee.

MEDICAL REFORM.—A meeting of the members of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery was held on Tuesday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, to take into consideration the best means of obtaining the redress of the grievances which the great body of the profession suffer from the exclusive constitution of the College of Surgeons, and the propriety of seeking the incorporation of the general practitioners. The meeting was of a preliminary and private character. A deputation was appointed to wait on the council of the college with a statement of claims; and it was further resolved that in the event of an unsatisfactory reply, the deputation should wait on Sir George Grey with a memorial, praying the immediate incorporation of the general practitioners in a separate college.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—On Monday the Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, read a paper at the rooms of the Institute of British Architects, Grosvenor-street, on the subject of Artesian wells. There was a very numerous attendance of members of the Institute, and several strangers were present by invitation, among whom we observed Lord Ebrington, M.P., Mr. Mangies, M.P., Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., Mr. Stanford, M.P., Sir F. Dwaris, Mr. G. Rennie, and Mr. A. Goldsmid. Mr. Thomas Bellamy, Vice-President of the Institute, occupied the chair. After some preliminary observations on the "architecture of the globe," the rev. gentleman observed that it had been asserted that sufficient water might be obtained in this metropolis, by Artesian wells, to afford an ample supply to ten such cities as London; but he would venture to affirm, that, though there were from 250 to 300 so-called Artesian wells in the metropolis, there was not one real Artesian well within three miles of St. Paul's. An Artesian well was a well that was always overflowing, either from its natural source or from an artificial tube; and, when the overflowing ceased, it was no longer an Artesian well. Twenty or thirty years ago there were many Artesian wells in the neighbourhood of the metropolis—namely, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, in the gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham, and in Brentford and its vicinity; but the wells which were now made by boring through the London clay were merely common wells. He had heard it said that Artesian wells might be made in any part of London, because there was a supply of water which would rise of its own accord; but he could state, with regard to the water obtained to supply the fountains in Trafalgar-square, that it did not rise within forty feet of the surface. (A Voice—"Eighty feet.") It was pumped up by means of a steam-engine, and the requisite supply of water could be obtained at a much less cost from the Chelsea Waterworks. Indeed, the same water was pumped up over and over again. (A laugh.) No less than £18,000 had been spent upon an Artesian well which had been made on South-ampton-common, but the water had never risen within eighty feet of the surface, and never would rise any higher. The supply of water formerly obtained from the so-called Artesian wells in London had been greatly diminished by the sinking of new wells. Many of the large brewers in the metropolis, who obtained water from these wells, had been greatly inconvenienced by the failure of the supply; and he had received a letter from a gentleman connected with a brewer's establishment, stating that the water in their well was now 188 feet below the surface, while a short time ago it used to rise to within ninety-five feet of the surface. Indeed, the large brewers were actually on a point of bankruptcy with regard to a supply of water. (A laugh.) There were, as he had said, more than 250 Artesian wells, falsely so called, in London, one half of which had broken down; and those from which water was obtained were only kept in action at an enormous expense. The average depth at which water could now be obtained from so-called Artesian wells in London was sixty feet below the Trinity-house water-mark; and he believed that in twenty or twenty-five years more water would not be obtained at a less depth than 120 feet. This was, as he had said, a subject of vast importance to the inhabitants of the metropolis, who had not now a supply of water equal to one-fourth of what was required for their ordinary use. The rev. doctor, after going into a lengthy geological description of the soil in the metropolis and the neighbouring districts, illustrating his observations with well-executed and interesting plans and sections, proceeded to inquire by what means a sufficient supply of water could be obtained for the inhabitants of the metropolis? He considered that an ample supply might be obtained from the Thames in the neighbourhood of Henley, after that river had been fed by the Loddon, the Kennett, and other tributary streams. The water might be conveyed to London by an open aqueduct of sufficient depth, parallel with the Great Western Railway; and, as it should have a fall of three feet, it would flow without the aid of any engineering works, and might be brought to a reservoir in the valley north of Paddington. It would there be at a level of 105 feet above high-water mark, and at that level two-thirds of the inhabitants of London might, by means of an engine, be supplied with water at high-pressure. The rev. gentleman concluded by saying, that, upon careful consideration, this plan appeared to him to be the most feasible that had yet been suggested for affording to all the inhabitants of this metropolis an abundant supply of pure water. A general discussion ensued, in the course of which the prevalent opinion entertained was that "Artesian Wells" would not suffice to supply London with sufficient water.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Wednesday this body held a special meeting in the Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the able report of Mr. Simon, the medical officer, on the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City. After a lengthened discussion, in which the recommendations of Mr. Simon were variously treated—by some as "Utopian and impracticable," and by others as "most practical and matter-of-fact"—the report was referred for consideration to the Committee of Health.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The third ordinary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, at their rooms in John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Webster in the chair—to hear Mr. Smith, C.E., read a paper on the subject of breakwaters; the principle advocated in which was, that breakwaters should be so constructed as to move or yield, instead of being fixed and resisting to the waves, and for which Mr. Smith received a vote of thanks. Previous to the reading of this paper, the secretary alluded in very moving terms to the death of Mr. Eity, whose works had been exhibited in the society's rooms.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Mr. W. M. James, of Lincoln's Inn, succeeds Mr. Blunt (the new Master in Chancery) as junior counsel in the Attorney-General's charity suits.—The new Westminster County Court Judge is to be, according to report, Mr. Serjeant Gazelee.

LAUNCH OF THE "PROPOSITIS."—A fine screw steam-ship, named the *Propontis*, built of iron by Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall, from a design by Mr. T. Waterman, Jun., was launched into Bow Creek, at half-past three o'clock P.M., on Monday. The *Propontis* is the third constructed for the General Screw Shipping Company, and of the same class as their two vessels, the *Bosphorus* and *Hellespont*. Her dimensions are—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 25 feet 6 inches; depth, 17 feet 6 inches; and tonnage, 531 86 94; and she is to be fitted with auxiliary engines of 80-horse power, by Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field, and will be commanded by Captain Brenan. Mr. Thomas Jeffs named the vessel, and broke a bottle of wine on her bows, in the presence of E. Zorab, Esq. (Ottoman Consul-General), James Laming, Esq. (managing director), Captain Ford (of the Ottoman navy, superintendent), and a number of gentlemen who witnessed the ceremony.

THE OPENING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE TO THE TRADE.—On Wednesday, the Coal Exchange was opened for the transaction of the public business of the trade. Mr. John Wood, the chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, and most of the members, attended in the building, and when the clock struck twelve, the clauses of the Act and the Gazette notice having been read, the entrance to the hall was thrown open. Cheers were given for the Queen, the City of London, the coal trade, the chairman, and the architect of the building. The whole of the arrangements seemed to give perfect satisfaction to the merchants and factors, and the business of the day was immediately commenced.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The enlargement of Buckingham Palace is now completed, and the ornamental decorations of the wing fronting St. James's Park are entirely finished. On the extreme centre is a triumphal arch, the buttresses supported by emblematic representations of Learning and Wisdom, flanked by Britannia and St. George and the Dragon, on the crown of the arch is placed a shield, inscribed "V. R., 1847," enclosed within the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, and surmounted by a wreath of laurel; on the front of the north turret is placed a copy of the celebrated group from the Palace of the Alhambra, and on the south a copy of the Apollo Belvedere; either extremity being filled up with military trophies. There are three entrances to the quadrangle, which now comprises 4000 square yards, the central being for the exclusive use of her Majesty. The internal decorations of the new wing, on which £14,000 will be expended, are rapidly proceeding, and already a portion is occupied. The celebrated marble arch, the erection of which cost upwards of £30,000, is to be pulled down, and the materials sold to liquidate the cost of the enlargement of the Palace. In this structure there are solid blocks of marble weighing between 30 and 40 tons. The cost of its demolition will exceed £200.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The frescoes, which are just completed, are highly interesting, if only because they show the degree of perfection attained in an art which but a very few years ago was quite new to this country. The colours have all the brilliancy of oil, with a most delicate finish. Mr. Cope's fresco represents the story of Gasconade, and Mr. Macilise has taken for his subject an allegorical representation of Justice, in which the arrangement of a primal murderer is set forth with great force and a striking simplicity of composition. The "Lear" of Mr. Herbert, which was one of the most remarkable paintings in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, is copied in fresco by the same artist on the wall of the "Hall of Poets," as a monument to Shakespeare.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—In all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels throughout the metropolis a letter was read on Sunday last from the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, Vicar Apostolic of the London district, appointing Sunday next, the 25th inst., as a solemn thanksgiving day for the withdrawal of the late dreadful pestilence. The "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament," or, where that cannot be performed, the chanting of a "Te Deum," is ordered to be added, together with some other prayers, to the usual services of the day. The letter likewise stated, as a fact which ought to be particularly gratifying to the faithful, that although many Roman Catholic clergymen of the district had been visited with attacks of cholera, still not one of them had died from its effects.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the first anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The report for the past year stated that the funded property of the institution amounted to £1000, and that the contributions of parties who were unable to attend exceeded £100. The subscriptions collected in the course of the evening amounted to a considerable sum, and amongst the donations was one of five guineas from Mr. Charles Dickens.

REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS.—It having been represented to the Commissioners of Customs that it would be attended with hardship to the masters and owners of small fishing vessels if they were required to find a surety to the registry bond, upon the registering of their vessels, as required by a general order of the Board, dated the 29th August last, the Board have expressed their consent to fishing vessels of and under 20 tons burden being exempted from the conditions of the regulation mentioned.

DISCONTINUANCE OF MAIL PACKETS BETWEEN HULL, ALTONA, AND HAMBURG.—The General Post Office has just issued the following notice:—The contract entered into in May last, for the conveyance of mails by steam-packets between Hull and Altona and Hamburg, terminating on the 23rd of this month (Nov.), and after the 24th instant, all letters and newspapers for Hamburg, Denmark, &c., specially addressed to be forwarded *via* Hull, will be sent by private ship, and will be liable to the rates of postage heretofore charged upon letters and newspapers for those places when conveyed by private ship.

ST. MARYLEBONE SAVINGS-BANK.—There has been a considerable increase in the sums invested, as well as in the open deposit accounts, in this bank, during the last year; the numbers being, 1848, 19,019 accounts, £291,386; 1849, 20,382, £311,094.

ILLEGALITY OF LETTING OUT NEWSPAPERS.—On Tuesday, in the City of London County Court, Guildhall, in a cause *Hollingsworth v. H. Harradine*, wherein a claim was made for hire of newspapers, the Judge (Mr. Commissioner Bullock) decided that, by the 23rd of George 3, cap. 50, the letting out of newspapers was illegal, and that any debt incurred for the hire of such papers was not recoverable in any court of law; and, further, the person so letting was liable to a fine of £5 for every such offence. The claim was disallowed, with costs.

SUICIDE AT THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Monday afternoon, at about half-past four o'clock, whilst several persons were waiting on the platform for the terminus for the making up of the 4th. 35m. down-train for Windsor, one of the number (a gentleman) cast himself under an engine, which was running along the metals in order to be attached to the carriages. The driver of the engine did all that was possible to stop the locomotive and tender, but without avail, and the engine caught the arm of the unfortunate man, and, after pushing him some distance, the off wheel of the tender passed over the back of his neck, and nearly severed the head from the body. The body was removed to one of the offices, and, having been searched, a white cambric handkerchief was found in one of his pockets, on which was written "Dr. Allen, R.N." It was afterwards identified as that of Mr. Allen, a surgeon in the navy, lately lodging in Norfolk-street, Strand.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, as a young gentleman, named Conder, was returning from town to his residence at Brixton, he was attacked by three men in an unfrequented part leading from the vitriol manufactory, on Kennington-common, towards Camberwell-green. He was first seized round the throat by one of the villains, and then struck on the head with some heavy instrument; after which they robbed him of a silver double-bottomed watch, maker's name, "J. Cot, Geneva," a gold bracelet-chain and key; and rifled his pockets of their contents, which, fortunately, amounted to a few shillings only. The cowardly ruffians then struck him again, and made off. Though severely cut, it is hoped the injuries sustained are not of a serious nature. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this outrage; the night being dark, and the assault so sudden, Mr. Conder was unable to distinguish his assailants or to call for help. The pathway in question is favourable for such an attack, and ought not to be travelled after nightfall, unless the police keep watch over it.

FIRE AND DISCOVERY OF AN ILLICIT STILL.—On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, the premises of Mr. Austin, No. 6, King's-place, Camden-town, were discovered to be on fire. The flames having been extinguished, it was ascertained that part of the premises was used as a private still, the owners of which, upon hearing the alarm of fire given, succeeded in making their escape before the police came up. The whole place was immediately seized by the authorities. The building was insured in the Phoenix Fire-office.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—The number of births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 17, was—Males, 613; females, 613; total, 1226. The deaths from all causes were—Males, 427; females, 451; total, 878. This number exhibits a decrease of 284 deaths on the weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population; and the returns of the last ten years show that the present low rate of mortality is without example (within the period of observation) at this advanced season of the year, unless the year 1841 must be excepted, when the deaths returned in the corresponding week were 827, but out of a population undoubtedly less than at the present time. The mortality in the early part of November has usually ranged from 900 to upwards of 1200 deaths. The deaths registered last week from the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases were only 204, while the average is 307; those from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) were 134, while the average is 214. But the mortality from phthisis (or consumption) and bronchitis seems to increase, and is now about the average; and influenza was fatal to four young persons and an adult. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery in the week were 22, which is about the same as in former years at this season; those in the last four weeks have been successively 51, 40, 29, 22. From cholera, 8 deaths were registered, or two more than in the preceding week; but in two cases the persons died of disease consequent on cholera, from which they had previously suffered. One of the 8 deaths occurred in Holland Cottages, St. John's, Westminster; one in Earl-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone; one in King's College Hospital (the patient having been brought from Drury-lane); one in St. John-street, Clerkenwell; one in Green-walk, Bermondsey; one in Lambeth; one in York-place, South Lambeth; and one in Nightingale-vale, Woolwich. A boy, aged 6 years, died of diarrhoea after 52 hours' illness, in Frederick-street, Bromley, an over-crowded and dirty neighbourhood, where cholera lately was rife.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.863. The mean daily height was above 30 inches on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 45° 2'; on Saturday it was 39° 30'. It was above the average of the same days of seven years on the first four days, and below it during the rest of the week.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—At a meeting, on Monday last, of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair, grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at St. Mary's district, Devonport; Crofton, Surrey; Hartholme, Durham; Musbury, in the parishes of Whalley and Bury, Lancashire; Hucclecote, near Gloucester; and Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield; rebuilding the church at Llanllwdder, near Carmarthen; enlarging or re-arranging the seats in the churches at Maiden Newton, Dorset; Aston Clinton, near Tring; Bridgewater (parish church); Caerhuan, near Conway; Llangwladle, near Pwllheli; and St. Andrew's Worcester. A grant was also made in aid of the restoration of the church at Buckfastleigh, recently damaged by fire. Two of the new churches are for districts recently constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Greco."—You will find an elaborate analysis of the opening mentioned (*Ruy Lopez Knight's game*) by the celebrated Russian author, Major Jaenish, in the July, August, and September Numbers of the Chess Player's Chronicle for 1848: and we are gratified to learn that the accomplished writer has contributed another article on the subject to the same magazine for next month, which cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest among all classes of players.

"T. P. B. S."—The King can castle after having been checked.

"M. T. T."—Mate cannot be given in the Problem No. 301 in the stipulated number of moves by playing as you suggest.

"Academicus."—The Enigma named shall be looked to.

"Bellary."—Your own are now under consideration.

"L. M."—It is not known. See Sir Frederick Madden's able article on the ancient Chess-men, "Archæologia," Vol. 24.

"Egmont."—Your solution of Problem No. 301 was duly acknowledged as correct in our paper of last week. The same solution, which is the author's, has been received from at least fifty other correspondents.

"G. C. C."—Aberdeen.—Try it once more. The Problem is perfectly right.

"Max. L."—Magdeburg.—The game received is highly acceptable, and we shall be much pleased to have the further contributions so politely proffered.

"D. L. T."—X. Y. Z.—It shall be given next week.

"Φιλομαθης."—Will you be good enough to repeat the question. Your former communication probably miscarried.

"G. S."—Douglas.—A private communication has been forwarded.

"A Subscriber."—We must refer you to the dealers for the price of the *Staunton Chess-men*.

"A Reader."—Milford-Haven.—For the sufficing reason that White would take the Kt with Kt, giving mate at once.

"The Exon Triad."—are mistaken in both cases. See our notices to "Omicron" and "Amateur," in the last Number.

"Cardinal Wolsey."—In your bonâ fide game, mate cannot be given in two moves.

"Φιλας."—Oxford.—Far below our standard.

"A Reader Abroad."—The Rook at Black R2 sq is a Black one. How then can it capture a Black Bishop?

"Prestis."—The additional facilities which the new Chess-men afford for the acquirement of a knowledge of the game, render them an invaluable acquisition to the young amateur. Fine players will play finely with almost any Chess-men; but the best can hardly fail to produce finer games with pieces so admirably distinct and expressive as the "Staunton Men." The "Text-Book" may be got through any bookseller, we suppose.

"Ernest."—It is true, and we hail with no ordinary feelings of gratification the fact that Chess has at length taken root in the soil of all others best fitted for its productive development. Not to speak of Oxford and Cambridge, where Chess-clubs are firmly established, the game is beginning to be cultivated with assiduity at all the most famous academical institutions in the country. We are in possession of many admirable games contested lately among the alumni of Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Winchester, and Shrewsbury schools, with some of which we hope ere long to grace our columns. The game by correspondence between the amateurs of the last-named school and those of Brighton College is now under examination.

"B. H. T."—In any way, provided it is accomplished according to the conditions.

"Merces."—No. 301 cannot be solved as you propose.

"Short."—Birmingham.—Begin with volume VIII., and go through Calvi's "Lessons for Young Players."

"G. S."—The rule you speak of obtains all over Europe at the present day. We cannot say when it was first introduced.

Solutions by "M. P." "Valley-field," "Rev. G. V. R." "Rev. J. S." "Rev. T. S. L." "F. R. S." "D. D." "M. P." "Carlo Folterio," "T. B." "Liverpool," "Abendon," "Veronica," "Academicus," "S. U." "F. G. R." "Max. L." "Magdeburg," "J. W. A." "J. H." "H. T." "S. S." "M. E. R." "Eliza," "Otho," are correct. Those by "Brutus," "Geso," "A. A." "T. D. S." "Flushing," "Carlisle C. C." "Inverill," "B. H. T." "R. E." are wrong.

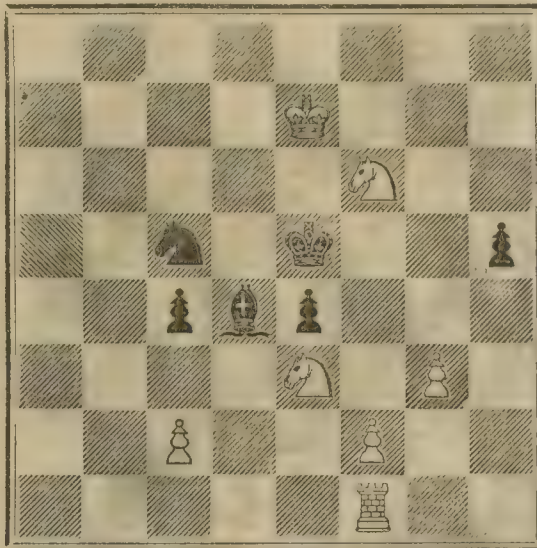
. Communications not answered this week shall be replied to in our next.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 304.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th	B to K 3d (ch)	3. B takes B	K takes B
	(best)	4. K to Kt 7th	K to Q 3d
2. K to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2d (best)	5. R mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 305.

By H. E. K., of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Instructive specimen of the Evans' Gambit played between Messrs.

KIESERITZKY and WITCOMBS.

WHITE. (M. W.)	BLACK. (M. K.)	WHITE. (M. W.)	BLACK. (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q to her 2d	K R to Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q R to Kt sq	Q to K R 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. K B to K 2d	P to Q 3d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	25. Q to her Kt 2d (e)	Q B to his 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q 3d (a)	26. Q to her Kt 8th	K to Q 2d
6. Castles	Q to K 2d	(ch) (f)	
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q sq	27. Q to her Kt 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq
8. P takes P	B takes P	28. Q takes R	R takes Q
9. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	29. It takes R	P takes P
10. Q B to K 3d (b)	K Kt to B 3d	30. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to his 3d
11. Q B to Q 4th	Q to K B 5th	31. Q R to K 8th (ch)	K to his B 3d
12. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	32. K R to K B sq	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
13. P to K Kt 3d	Q to K R 3d	33. P takes Kt	Q to K R 6th (ch)
14. P to K B 3d	Kt to K R 4th	34. K to Kt sq	Kt takes B (ch)
15. P to K B 4th	Kt to K R 6th (ch)	35. B takes Kt	B takes B
16. K to Kt 2d	Q Kt to K 3d	36. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
17. Q Kt to Q 2d (c)	P to Q Kt 4th (d)	37. K R to B 2d	Q to K R 5th (ch)
18. B takes Kt P	Q B to Kt 2d (ch)	38. K to B sq	Q to her B 5th (ch)
19. Q Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	39. K to Kt sq	Q to her B 3d
20. P takes-P	Q Kt takes P	40. Q R to Q 8th	Q to Kt 3d (ch)
21. Q B to K 3d	Castles on Q side		and wins.

(a) This retreat of the Bishop has been shown, *versus ad nauseam*, to be a bad defence to the Evans' attack; and the tenacity with which M. Kieseritzky still clings to it is therefore remarkable. For a good example of its inefficiency, see the game between M. K. and Mr. Horwitz, page 140 of the "Handbook."

(b) In the game referred to, Mr. Horwitz here played Q to her 3d, and pursued the attack as follows:

10. Q to her 3d	K Kt to B 3d	16. R takes P	P to K Kt 3d
11. P to K B 4th	Q takes K P	17. Q B to R 3d	K to B 2d
12. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	18. Q R to K B sq	P to Q 3d
13. K R to K sq	P to K B 4th	19. P to K Kt 4th	K R to Kt sq
14. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to K 3d	20. Q R to K sq	And wins.
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		

(c) Q to Kt 4th would have won a piece.

(d) Better to have taken the B with the Rook, and then the Kt with Kt, &c.

(f) Worse than useless.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

BLACK (London).

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 499.—By J. P., of Brighton.

White: K at B 2d, Q at K R 6th, R at K R 4th, Kt at Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 500.—By W. G., of York.

White: K at his B 5th, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q R 5th, Ps at Q 2d and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at Q 2d and 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The total amount collected on the day of thanksgiving in the churches of the metropolis was £3160 18s. 2½d., exclusive of £250 contributed at the Great Synagogue.

A money purchase of £55,000. Consols was made on Tuesday by Mr. George Hudson, M.P.

The "Ex-Railway King," Mr. Hudson, has sold his Londesborough estate, his Octon Grange estate (bought for £70,000), and his Hinton Cranswick estate, comprising altogether about 16,000 acres of land in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to Lord Albert Denison (late Conyngham), the heir and executor of the late Mr. Denison. He retains now only his Baldersey estate, which cost about £125,000, and on which he has expended some £20,000, and Newby Park, which cost £20,000.

The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society has received an addition to its funds, which are distributed so judiciously and so beneficially—a donation of £200 from an anonymous benefactor, whose initials are "E. B."

Colonel Hawker is now at Birmingham, in order to superintend the forging, &c. for his new improvements in guns.

An invention of a novel character has been made in Paris. By a simple yet ingenious mechanism, the folding of newspapers, which has hitherto been performed by the hand, is now effected by a peculiar machine. With the assistance of one person to attend to it, this machine will fold 2000 newspapers in an hour.

The *Boston Emancipator* (United States) states that an inquest being held recently on the body of a female slave, whipped to death by her master, a jury of planters returned the following complaint and considerable verdict:—"Died of apoplexy, brought on by excitement!"

A frightful storm occurred in Louisiana on the Bayou Lafourche, about the middle of October. The damage which it occasioned amounts to 150,000 dollars. Among the victims of the calamity was a planter named Gerbeau, and several Negroes were crushed to death.

The appointment of Master in Chancery, vacated by Mr. Wingfield, has been bestowed on John Eschall Blunt, Esq., the well-known equity draftsman.

Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie has received orders to build and fit with their engines a handsome steam-yacht for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. She is to be 180 feet long, with a draught of water of only four feet, and calculated to run seventeen miles an hour.

Resolutions in favour of the annexation of Canada to the United States have been introduced into both houses of the Vermont Legislature.

Vessels arriving at New York lately from Liverpool and other parts of Europe have lost many of their passengers by cholera. The *Berlin* lost 43, the *Montezuma* 25, and several other ships from 10 to 20 each. The *St. George* lost 16.

There are now completed in the United States 8500 miles of railway, at a cost of 230,000,000 dollars 5000 miles more are in contemplation.

Charles John Bayley, Esq., is appointed colonial secretary at the Mauritius; Robert Carter, Esq., colonial treasurer at Newfoundland, and C. Lake, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate at J. P. aia.

Mr. George Charles Moore is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Society Islands, to reside at Tahiti, where he has been acting Consul for some time.

The removal of the British Consul (Mr. Niven Kerr), which we mentioned some time back, from Cyprus to Rhodes, is caused by the establishment, at the latter place, of an Insular Pachaie. All the Turkish Islands in the Archipelago are to be subject to this new Government, instead of being under the rule of the Capitan Pacha as hitherto. It has, therefore, been considered expedient that the representative of English interests should reside at the seat of Government, as fixed.

Earl Manvers has given up a beautiful field to the framework knitters and artisans of Carlton (Notts), for garden allotments. It contains about eight acres. The Earl of Chesterfield has promised at the earliest convenience a further extension of land, having given up twelve acres for the same purpose about six years ago.

A funeral took place at Dunbar lately, principally attended by sailors. The coffin had just been laid down, when a hare started up close at hand, and one of the sailors crying out, "A hare, a hare!" the mourners gave chase, and abandoned the corpse.

On Monday, two sermons were preached at St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street, in aid of the funds of the District Visiting Society—in the morning by the Lord Bishop of London, and in the evening by the Venerable Archdeacon Wigram. The collections amounted to upwards of £30.

The Government has recently added thirteen gentlemen to the commission of the peace for Birmingham. Of this numerous list, nine of the new magistrates are Whig-Radicals, and four Conservatives. In religion seven are Unitarians, and six members of the Established Church. No other church or sect is represented in the new batch.

The admiralty have determined to give Mr. Peacock's composition, for preserving the bottoms of iron ships, another trial, and have ordered that gentlemen to send a sufficient quantity to Portsmouth Dockyard to cover the bottom of the *Vulcan* steam-frigate.

The Bishop of Hereford has declined to allow the enfranchisement of a piece of land near that city belonging to the see of Hereford for the purposes of a cemetery, on the ground that such an enfranchisement would be injurious to the see and to the Church. The Hereford Town Council, however, propose making an application to Parliament for an act authorising them to alienate it.

No less a sum than £151 10s. 1d. was collected at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, on Thursday week, towards a new church to be erected at North Malvern.

A fatal instance of the unskillful employment of ether, as a sedative, occurred at Berlin lately. A young lady, having occasion for a dentist's assistance, and fearing pain, consented to be etherised. Her wish was assented to, and the sedative applied so effectually that she sank into eternal sleep. All efforts to restore her proved ineffectual.

There are numbers of English travellers on their way to Thebes and Upper Egypt, and considerable numbers *en route* at present. Last year, the usual intercourse was interrupted by the visitation of cholera, and it is expected the present year's numbers will experience an increase in consequence.

The Bishop of Jerusalem (Gobat) is at Cairo, where he intends remaining some weeks ere his return to the seat of his presidency.

The boilers to the two steam-engines at the General Post-office have just been furnished with an apparatus which supplies the furnace with coal without any care from the attendant, and at the same time consumes all or nearly all the smoke as fast as it is generated. The machinery is very simple, and said to be very effective. The invention, which is by Mr. Samuel Hall, of Basford, is patented.

A commission has been formed under the presidency of the French Minister of Commerce to report on the means of establishing at Paris, and in the large towns of France, public baths and washhouses, with the co-operation of the state, the departments, the communes, and private individuals.

Upwards of twenty-seven men, stone-gatherers and others, were on Monday last summoned before the county magistrates at petty sessions, in Thorpe (Essex), for unlawfully entering the brig *Fleece*, wrecked on the main at Wallon-on-the-Naze, against the consent of the master, and for unlawfully removing the cargo from the wreck. Four of the men were fined £4 each, or two months' imprisonment, and the remainder 40s. each, or one month. One was discharged.

The Egyptian Government has expressed a determination to suppress a local newspaper circulating among the European residents, under the title of the *Paro d'Alexandria*. This hostility is said to arise from a desire to put down any agency calculated to diffuse inquiry or awaken intellectualty.

Late accounts from Egypt (November 9) represent the Government of Abbas Pasha as marked by a false and vicious economy. The pay of the soldiers is reduced, while the Pacha injures his health by extravagant indulgence in feasting. The Egyptian College at Paris has been dissolved, and there seems a general dissolution of the machinery of education set on foot by Mehemet Ali; for, in addition to the dispersion of the students from Abouzabel, the Polytechnic School at Cairo has been untenanted, and made over to the proprietor of the English Hotel, for the entertainment of overland travellers!

An Italian Opera has been opened in Alexandria to the great relief of the European community from the ennui that pervades all things in that monotonous place.

On Monday, a convict named Thomas Johnson escaped from Woolwich dockyard, disguised in the dress of a shipwright. He was quickly missed, and in a short time was re-captured in the town.

The acceptance of the challenge of the Pacha of Egypt, conveyed by the Consul-General to the Jockey Club, is looked forward to with great interest in that country, where the feeling generally is, that, for the long distance, and on the loose footing the desert surface presents, the Arab horses will have the advantage—though there exists no manner of doubt as to the superior fitness of the English race-horses. Ten miles of sand, four or five inches deep, are a very different matter from two or three miles of green turf on an English race-course.

The jurisdiction of the County Courts is expected to be increased to £50, in the next session of Parliament.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Israel de Wolf Andrews as Consul, in New Brunswick and Canada, for the United States of America.

On Sunday night some thieves took advantage of the darkness to steal about 50 of the brass handles from the carriages on the line of the London and North-western Company, at the station near Birmingham.

A vessel laden with timber, and abandoned by her crew, was discovered by a pilot-boat, off Loop-head Light, county Clare, on the morning of the 17th.

A coil of copper wire, 12,200 feet long, was delivered at the Gutta Percha Company's works, City-road, at 4 P.M. on Monday, the 19th, to be covered with sulphuretted gutta percha for the Prussian Government, with strict injunction that it must be despatched by the Hamburg mail on the following day. Notwithstanding this short notice the extraordinary feat was accomplished, the coil being shipped within 24 hours of its arrival.

THE HUNTING SEASON.—ECONOMY OF THE KENNEL.



THE KENNEL.



THE DAY-YARD.



THE KEEPER'S HOUSE.—"THE WALK-OUT."

A different hound for every different chase
Select with judgment.—SOMERVILLE.

The commencement of the Hunting Season has suggested the accompanying artistic Sketches of what is usually termed "the economy of the kennel;" in which the principal stages of the management of dogs are depicted from real life. The locality whence these scenes have been sketched is the kennel of C. Bateman, Esq., of the York and Ainsty Hounds, to whom our acknowledgments are due for his kindness in affording every facility to our artist, Mr. Snow, the animal painter, of York.

Without attempting to settle the much-vexed question of when the first regularly appointed pack of fox-hounds appeared among us, we shall proceed to the business of the scene before us; though we must quote, by way of epigraph, Somerville's spirited description of a perfect hound:—

See there with countenance blythe,
And with a courtly grin, the fawning hound
Salutes thee cowering; his wide opening nose
Upwards he curls, and his large aloe-black eyes
Melt in soft blandishments and humble joy:
His glossy skin, or yellow-pied or blue,
In lights or shades by Nature's pencil drawn,
Reflects the various tints; his ears and legs
Fleckt here and there in gay enamel'd pride
Rival the speckled parrot; his russet-grown tail
O'er his broad back bends in an ample arch;
On shoulders clean, upright and firm he stands;
His round cat-foot, straight hams, and wide-spread thighs,
And his low drooping chest, confess his speed,
His strength, his wind, or on the steepy hill
Or far-extended plain; in every part
So well proportion'd, that the nicer skill
Of Phidias himself can't blame thy choice—
Of such compose thy pack.

The Kennel, the Day-yard, and the Keeper's House sufficiently bespeak their purposes.

Nimrod (Mr. Apperley) has vividly described the next scene—Drawing in to Feed. "See," he says, "sixty couple of hounds, all hungry as tigers, standing aloof in their yard (as is the practice in some kennels), and without even hearing, much less feeling, the whip, not daring to move until the order is given to them to move. And what is the order given? Why, at the words, 'Come over, bitches,' or 'Come over, dogs,' every hound of each individual sex comes forward, as the sex it belongs to may be called for, leaving those of the other sex in their places. Then the act of drawing them to the

THE HUNTING SEASON.—ECONOMY OF THE KENNEL.



DRAWING IN TO FEED.

feeding-troughs is an exceedingly interesting sight. Often, with the door wide open, and the savoury meat in their view, the huntsman has no use for his whip, having nothing to do but to call each hound by his name, which, of course, he readily answers to. The expression of countenance, too, at this time, is well

The full duties of the Huntsman and his Whips, we shall not be expected to detail; but of that other important personage, the Feeder, some few words may be said: and they will suffice to convey a general idea of the kennel routine of his superiors in office.

The Feeder's business is to prepare the flesh and oatmeal strabout; to kill and skin the animals condemned to his shambles; to keep clean and in good order the kennel throughout; and to have in readiness at their stated times the meals. He is generally something of an original in his way, and, as a matter of course, very learned in all the mysteries of health and disease in the hounds for which he cooks. Supposing it to be a hunting day, he has all ready for the hunting hounds, which, if the meet is not too distant, generally return to kennel at four or five o'clock in the evening; notice having been given of their approach by a general chorus of the hounds at home, frequently heard in full song some minutes before the huntsman's horn. This is as singular a circumstance as it is common, for hounds whose kennel is in a quiet place to challenge the returning hounds at a distance of from two to three miles. On their arrival, the Huntsman and Whips give up their horses to the helpers, and proceed at once to feed.

It is beautiful to see eighteen or twenty brace of hounds, hungry and unfed since the preceding morning, and after a hard chase to boot, wait the calling of their names to "draw." Each has his individual mode of expressing his impatience. The older ones sit quietly, and all that escapes them is a low whine from a watery mouth. The younger ones are excessively fidgety, but each waits till called to feed. They certainly make short work when at it; and the whole pack are full to repletion in a space of time which would astonish a gourmand. After feeding, they are let into one of the day-yards to clean themselves of the splashes of food with which they are plentifully endowed. This office one does for the other in all kindness, and with a sensible enjoyment of what may be called their dessert. After this, they are walked out for a quarter of an hour or so, and then to bed.

The lodging-house is well paved, thoroughly drained and ventilated, and supplied with raised benches, well littered with fresh dry straw, on which the hounds sleep—grouping themselves in the most singular manner. There appears to be a well-understood law amongst them as to the right of bench room; so that, with the occasional occurrence of a growl and snap, the peace of the community is well kept. In the daytime they have the use of a dry, paved yard, well supplied with water.

The hounds in kennel are exercised thrice a day, and it is droll to see how they look for the usual "walk out" at its stated time—their airing-ground being a dry field, with, if possible, a southern aspect. Here they break off into groups, and enjoy themselves as they will for twenty minutes or half an hour, when they again return to kennel.

In one of the remaining illustrations we see a litter of pups. Their proper treatment requires that they be fed as soon as they will take nourishment; which, if they are numerous, will save the mother, and forward their own growth. Allow them air and room for exercise; and mark them in a way agreeable to fancy, so that each litter should be known by the register kept of these matters. When a month old, their dew-claws are taken off; and such breeders as stern their dogs at the same time take off the smallest piece of the tip of the tail.

With a portrait of the Earth-stopper, following his lonely occupation in some woodland in the still night, our series ends. Earth-stopping is a necessary preliminary to a fox-hunt; for by this means the foxes out prowling for game and poultry become shut out from their subterranean lodging, by having their earths, as they are called, stopped up. An Earth-stopper is usually attached to every fox-hunting establishment; and it is his business, in the night which precedes the hunt, to stop up the various earths with thorn or furze-bushes, so inter-

mingled with earth as to prevent the hunted fox from running to ground. In the hollow countries, as they are called, where fox-earths are very numerous, several hands are required for the purpose: in Northamptonshire, for instance, the earth-stopping of a single hunt has cost £200 per annum. It is of the utmost importance, however, that the earths be unstopped as soon as the chase



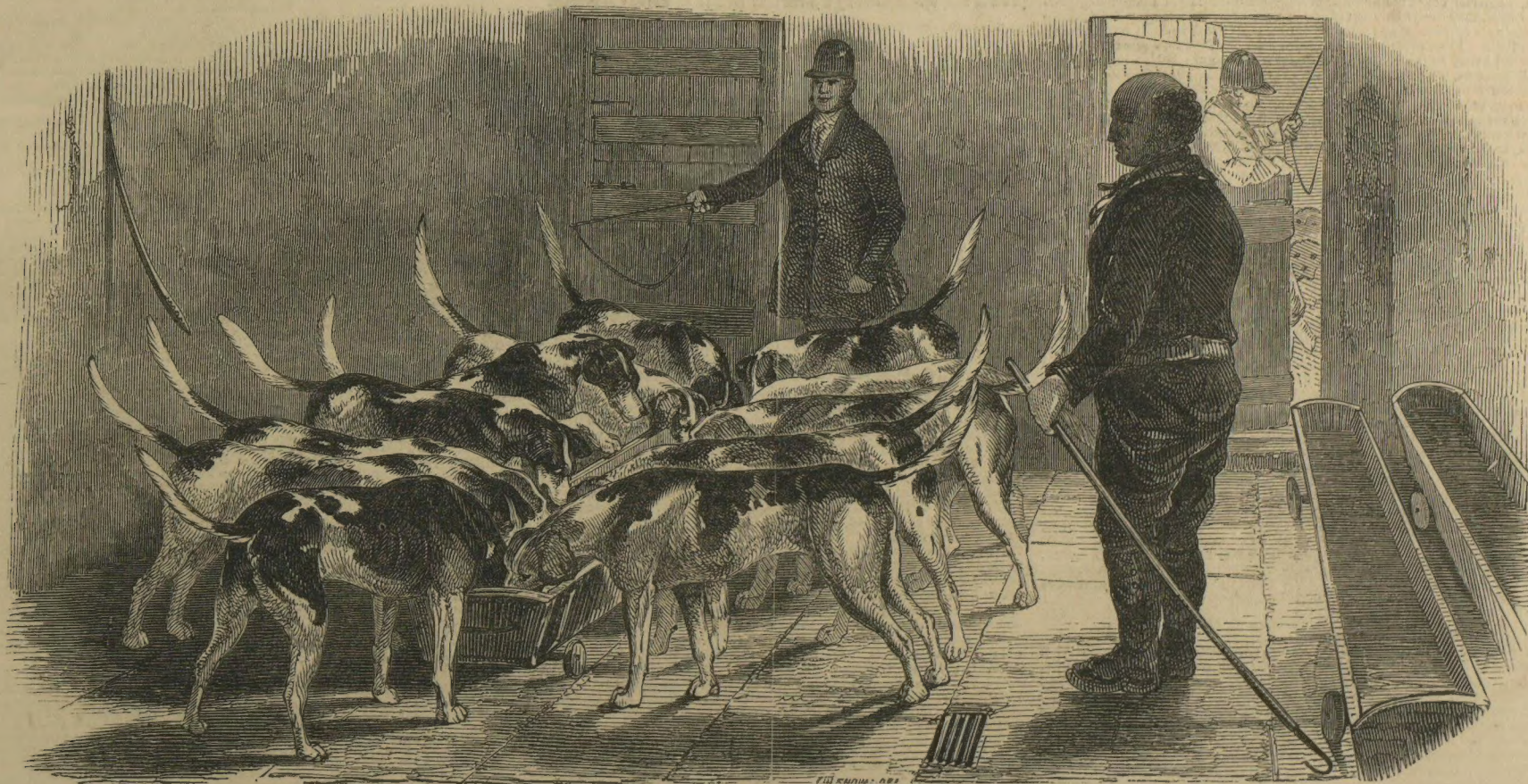
LITTER OF PUPS.

worthy of notice; and that of earnest solicitation, of entreaty—we might almost say of importunity—cannot be more forcibly displayed than in the face of a hungry hound awaiting his turn to be drawn. He appears absolutely to watch the lips of the huntsman, anticipating his own name."



THE EARTH-STOPPER.

is over, as the oxes would otherwise be deprived of their natural kennel, and in seeking another they may be lost to that hunt. The earth-stopper attached to a fox-hunting establishment is often an old huntsman, whipper-in, or groom, past his riding day; and with his hobby, his terriers, lantern, and earthing utensils, forms a characteristic group for the artist.



FEEDING.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN.—A pamphlet has just been published, in the form of a letter, to the proprietors of these companies, by "A Well-wisher of both Companies," in which the writer says—in order to put an end to the differences which have too long existed between the companies, the London and North-Western Company must become the owners of the Birmingham and Oxford, and Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton lines, and either the owners or lessees of the Oxford and Rugby line, and the war of the gauges become a mere historical reminiscence, by which a very large amount would be saved in works and the avoidance of duplicate stations at Birmingham, Leamington, and elsewhere. He proposes that the charges of these lines should be divided equally between the two companies, the London and North-Western Company having the sole control of the lines north of Oxford. He also suggests that the Paddington station of the Great Western Company should be given up to the London and North-Western, providing a junction line between the lines of the two companies near Wormwood Scrubs, where they are only half a mile apart, and lay down the mixed gauge from thence, so as to bring the Great Western traffic to Euston-square. The pamphlet has been forwarded to each shareholder, asking for his opinion on the subject.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the representatives of railway companies, communications in conformity with the instructions of the committee of railway chairmen appointed to prepare a bill for Parliament have been transmitted to the secretary of every railway company in the kingdom, calling their attention to the resolutions passed at the meeting, and to the suggested provisions of the proposed bill for the more efficient audit of railway accounts. Particular attention is called to the fourth resolution, recommending that these suggestions should be circulated among the shareholders, as the parties most concerned in the efficiency of the audit, with a view to obtain their opinions on the outline of the bill.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Mr. Dargan, the enterprising railway contractor, has taken the contract for the erection of the railway bridge over the Boyne. The span, one arch, is to be 200 feet wide and 90 feet above high-water mark.

EXETER AND CREDITON.—Negotiations are understood to be going on between the London and South-Western and Bristol and Exeter Companies for the working on mutual terms of this line, the opening of which, but for disputes as to gauge, would have taken place two years ago.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER AND CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD.—The disputes between these companies have been brought before the magistrates at Chester, and the terms agreed upon are, that the omnibuses are to run without interruption, and that the booking-clerk of the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway is to have accommodation at the station for ten days. In the meanwhile an injunction is to be applied for to bring the legal points in dispute to a settlement, and to decide the question, whether the omnibuses driving in the direction of the Birkenhead Railway are not guilty, by bringing them into the railway-yard, of "willfully impeding and obstructing the business of the station," within the meaning of the act of Parliament. The affair has created considerable excitement, both at Chester and Birkenhead. On the occasion of barricading the station against the entry of the omnibuses, a crowd was present cheering and shouting, and, but for the interference of the magistrates, it was intended to take the station by storm.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A graphic letter in the *Times*, from a Correspondent at Temeswar, in Hungary, gives the following fearful picture of the sufferings of the beleaguered Austrian troops during the siege of that city last summer by the Magyars:—

"On the night of the 3rd of July the great bombardment began, when the whole of the remaining inhabitants fled into the cellars and casemates: sometimes 13 and 14 shells were seen in the air at one time; another *sortie* was therefore made by the garrison, when they spiked seven cannons and eleven mortars, but lost in killed and wounded 64 men. The heat of the weather had now, in the month of July, grown intense—30° of Reaumur, or 90° Fahrenheit. The casemate outer windows were all stuffed with wood chips, and sand-bags behind them, in case of elliptical cannon shot, for the works in front stood between the besiegers and the casemate windows, so as to guard against horizontal cannon balls; but those which, directed at too great an angle of elevation, were soon spent, occasionally entered these apertures. The atmosphere in these casemates was suffocating, from the crowd of human beings and the want of the circulation of air, and several children died of sheer terror in the arms of their parents. 'I shall remember it as long as I live,' said one of the citizens to me with a sigh; and then added, laughing, 'Long afterwards I used to dream it was still going on, and then used to wake with each delight to find it was over.' As for the horses of the Uhlan regiment, they were neither 'to hold nor to bind,' and were at last let loose, and in groups of 20 or 30 used to rush about the streets as if in the wilds of South America, and did no injury, as there was no one in the streets but those connected with the fire-engines. All those that were killed were at once eaten, for although there was abundance of corn in the fortress, and although at this moment the mill is the only construction in Temeswar that is undamaged, yet meat was wanting. At first all ate horse-flesh, except those soldiers that were of the Daco-Roman nation, who for a long time steadily refused; but of the Daco-Roman nation, entering a casemate, reproached some Italian soldiers jocularly with consuming too much, for, said he, these others are too dainty soldiers to eat it. The Daco-Romans immediately answered 'Oh, yes, we can eat it,' and from that date they consumed horse-flesh like the others; and I was told that the Italians made a very eatable salad out of the weeds that grew among the grass of the fortifications.

"On the 11th July another *sortie* was made in the night, in which 93 Austrians were killed and wounded. The houses now began to fall from the incessant bombardment, and the cellars were no longer safe. The Governor had at first divided the garrison into three parts: one-third on duty serving the batteries on the walls and the fire-engines in the town, one-third in readiness under the corner of the casemates, and one-third in sleep; but, on the 14th, this arrangement was given up, all being put on active service, and taking sleep as circumstances permitted. The fortified camp of the Bega was at the same time abandoned. The great powder magazine, immediately within the ramparts, was repeatedly struck by the shells—and is even now half buried—but they leaped off harmless as footballs, the roof having five feet of vaulted masonry above it, three feet of packed earth, and then a foot of masonry above. The fever now began to rage in the town, and on the 25th of July a quarter of the garrison had perished, a quarter was in the hospital, a quarter ailing and unserviceable, and only a quarter still efficient; and on that day alone five surgeons died of the typhus. The bombardment had a terrible effect on the patients; even those who were in a fair way of recovery during the slackness of the fire, no sooner heard the bursting of a shell and the fall of some neighbouring roof, than they would leap out of bed in a frenzy, with fixed eyeballs, creep under the beds for shelter, and a couple of hours' attack of nervous fever usually finished them. In spite of the exertions of the fire-engine corps one edifice after another fell a prey to the flames. To the conflagration of a large convent of the Merciful Brothers, which served as a temporary hospital, succeeded that, on the night of the 30th of July, of the two barracks at the Peterwarden gate, when the firemen, exhausted by twelve hours' previous exertions, allowed the whole mass to burn to the ground; and a loss, quite as painful to the besieged under such circumstances, was that of one of the only three engineer officers in the garrison, the brave Colonel Simonich, who, while making dispositions to have the fire extinguished, had his breast-bones burst in by a shell splinter, which proved fatal. The hospital was not only full, but in such a state that the air was pestilential, the sick and wounded preferring to remain without surgical assistance to entering the hospital.

"The Hungarians, now calculating that the garrison was exhausted, and anxious to anticipate the Imperialist forces in an attempt to raise the siege, stormed the palisades, with a view to possess themselves of the works in front of the Peterwarden gate, but were beaten off, in spite of the extraordinary bravery and impetuosity with which the attack was made. A curious story on this night produced the retreat of the Magyars:—An Imperialist (Captain Metz) going out to the left with the drummers and a few soldiers, they beat the drums, and made loud hurrahs, so that the Magyars, supposing they were taken in flank, retired in confusion. The day after, the cholera broke out in the town with the utmost violence, and increased so rapidly that the garrison began to melt away, some days the number of deaths being as high as 160; but Haynau was already in Szegedin, unknown to the garrison, who were now in a state of perfect ignorance of the state of the war. 'No man of us,' said one of the garrison to me, 'regarded his life as worth a day's purchase.' At length, on Aug. 5th, being the 100th day of the siege, Count Vecsey offered a capitulation, with all the honours of war, in consideration, as he said, of the gallant defence. This was peremptorily rejected, with the announcement that the garrison would defend itself to the last man. Next morning the officer, looking from the tower of observation in the barracks, saw that several batteries were deserted, and the low distant booming of artillery in the west announced to the garrison that a large and friendly force was not far off. The gallant Lukowitsch would have ordered a *sortie* as a diversion, but wounds and death, typhus and cholera, had so reduced the once strong garrison, that 1233 infantry and 388 cavalry could be alone mustered, and to risk them was to surrender the garrison. On the 9th, the cannon boing louder and louder, they knew that a great battle was fought to the west; the sally was resolved on; and on the same evening Haynau, after his victory at Kis Beckerek, entered Temeswar: and thus ended the siege of 107 days."

SYMPATHY FOR CHOLERA ORPHANS.—We learn with pleasure that it is intended by the committee of the Orphan Working School to recommend the governors, who meet on the 28th inst., to admit twenty additional children into the school in 1850, as a tribute of thanks to Almighty God for his preservation of that establishment from the late visitation of cholera. There will thus be three elections during the next year of twenty children each, in January, April, and November.

A statue in memory of Lord Nelson is about to be erected at Norwich, Norfolk being his native county. The proposal for a site to be submitted to the city committee is—that the gas lamp in the centre of the market-place be taken down; that a pedestal be erected on its site, upon which the statue will be placed; and that it be inclosed by a handsome palisading, with a gas lamp at each corner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The only steeple-chase events of any interest on the *topic*, for the ensuing week, are those to be decided on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Warwick. They have fair entries, and, with the aid of some well filled flat and hurdle stakes, will ensure a good meeting. The coursing reunions are as follows:—Monday, Wolverhampton; Tuesday, Ashdown Park and Malton; Wednesday, Spelthorne, (at Newmarket); and on Thursday, Clydesdale, Brampton, Hurby Park, and Lyham. The hunting season has commenced favourably as regards weather, but with several retirements, amongst them the Duke of Leeds and Lord Alford, whose studs have recently been disposed of at "the corner."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A slack day in every respect, only the two favourites for the Chester Cup, and Bollingbroke, The Knight of Avenel, The Italian, and The Nigger, being backed for any amount; the Derby investments were heavy.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

6 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne | 6 to 1 agst Vain Hope | 6 to 1 agst Proceed

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy | 66 to 1 agst Idle Boy | 100 to 1 agst Blucher (t)
(t) | 80 to 1 | Lismahago (t) | 100 to 1 | Chatterer (t)
50 to 1 | Lady Evelyn (t) | 80 to 1 | Kennington (t) | 100 to 1 | Miss Anna (t)

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t) | 18 to 1 agst The Italian (t) | 30 to 1 agst Voltaire (t)
9 to 1 | Bollingbroke (t) | 20 to 1 | Cyprus | 30 to 1 | John-o'-Groat (t)
11 to 1 | Chilly Callum (t) | 22 to 1 | Sweetheart | 30 to 1 | The Nigger (t)
12 to 1 | Knight of Avenel | 25 to 1 | Finch | 33 to 1 | Moulton (t)
(t) | 5 to 1 | Deacon | 50 to 1 agst Blaney and Pitsford (t)

THURSDAY.—Not above a dozen members present, and not a bet laid.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Ady's Mrs. James (Bradley), 1. Capt. Thompson's Venture (Canavan), 2.

THE GRAND AUTUMN STEEPLE-CHASE FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Lord Waterford's Sir John (J. Ryan), 1. Mr. Vever's Vain Hope (Archer), 2.

THE OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Ewbank's Pyrland, 1. Mr. T. Dawson's Fitzcharles, 2.

THURSDAY.

SEFTON HANDICAP.—Priestess, 1. The Dart, 2.

THE TRIAL OF COURVOISIER AND MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS.—Some imputations on the professional character of Mr. Charles Phillips, in the conduct of Courvoisier's defence, when tried for the murder of Lord William Russell some nine years ago, having been recently revived in a weekly contemporary, that gentleman has, in a long and indignant letter (published in the *Times* of Tuesday) to his friend, Mr. Samuel Warren, effectually crushed the calumny, and done full justice to his own reputation. Addressing Mr. Warren, who had urged him to the explanation, he says:—"Your truly kind letter induces me to break the contemptuous silence with which for nine years I have treated the calumnies to which you allude. I am the more induced to this by the representations of some valued friends, that many honourable minds begin to believe the slander, because of its repetition without receiving a contradiction. It is with disgust and disdain, however, that, even thus solicited, I stoop to notice inventions too abominable, I had hoped, for any honest man to have believed." The learned gentleman then proceeds to lay down and refute *seriatim* the charges which constituted the imputation against him. It consisted, first, in the asserted retention of Courvoisier's brief, and the continuance of the defence after the criminal had confessed his guilt. This Mr. Phillips dismisses very shortly, by a simple reference to the rule of professional duty, recognised by the whole body of his profession, and on this occasion specially confirmed by the dictum of Mr. Baron Parke, who, when consulted on the instant, declared that, as the prisoner insisted upon the defence being continued, his counsel had no alternative. The next point in the accusation is, that in the course of the defence, and after the confession had been received, Mr. Phillips "appealed to Heaven as to his belief in Courvoisier's innocence." This is met by a denial which, having regard to the weakness of the only evidence adduced in support of the accusation, closes the question for ever in Mr. Phillips's favour. He says:—"The trial terminated on Saturday evening. On Sunday I was shown in a newspaper the passage imputed to me. I took the paper to court on Monday, and in the Aldermen's room, before all assembled, after reading the paragraph aloud, I thus addressed the Judges:—'I take the very first opportunity which offers, my Lords, of most respectfully inquiring of you whether I ever used any such expression?' 'You certainly did not, Phillips,' was the reply of the late lamented Lord Chief Justice, 'and I will be your voucher whenever you choose to call me.' 'And I,' said Mr. Baron Parke, 'happily still spared to us, 'had a reason which the Lord Chief Justice did not know for watching you narrowly, and he will remember me saying to him, when you sat down, 'Brother Tindal, did you observe how carefully Phillips abstained from giving any personal opinion in the case?' To this the learned Chief Justice instantly assented." Lastly, it has been said that Mr. Phillips, knowing the guilt of his client, endeavoured to cast suspicion upon the female servants, whose innocence he was, by the same means, equally well assured of. To this, also, a complete answer is given. The trial occupied three days: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The confession we now learn (for the first time) was made on Friday morning. Mr. Phillips had but two opportunities of doing that with which he is charged; the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution, and his address to the jury. The former took place on Thursday, before the confession; and so nothing that occurred then can be adduced in support of the charge. And as to the latter (his address to the jury), Mr. Phillips denies the imputation—reiterates the statement of his having consulted Baron Parke as to the proper effect of the confession, and reminds us that that respected Judge was upon the bench when his address was delivered; and, finally, appeals to the columns of the *Times*, the *Chronicle*, the *Herald*, and the *Post*, as not only containing no such expressions as those asserted to have been used, but also, as one and all, reporting an express disavowal, by Mr. Phillips, of any design, on his part, to impute guilt to the fellow-servants of the prisoner.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A boiler explosion, attended by very serious results, took place at the South Staffordshire Iron Foundry, Greet's Green, on the afternoon of Saturday. The engine was at the time under the care of a lad of 17, named George Burgess, whose father is the engineer, and four or five boys and men were engaged near the boiler, when suddenly the explosion took place; the brickwork surrounding the boiler was thrown about in all directions, and a sad scene of havoc was the result. The lad (Burgess) was much scalded by the hot water in various parts of his body, as was also a man named Richard Greenhill, and several others, and a boy named George Head, about 16 years of age, was so severely injured that he died on Sunday afternoon.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The past week in the English market has been as animated as the preceding was dull. Consols on Monday opened at 93½, and on Tuesday, some scarcity of stock being apparent, added to the continued abundance of money, a rise of ½ per cent. occurred, which was succeeded on Wednesday by a more important advance. Consols opened at 94½; some extensive purchases on speculative accounts, and a rumour that the directors of the Bank of England intended to reduce the rate of interest on loans, caused an advance to 94½, afterwards receding to 94½. On Thursday the report of the previous day proved well founded, notice being issued that the minimum Bank rate would be Two-and-a-Half per cent. No further improvement in prices, however, resulted, the opening quotation being 94½ to ½, and the closing the same as the day before. Exchequer Bills again quote an advance, and India Bonds also show improvement. Holders of the latter security are reminded that the last day for marking the Bonds for the reduced rate of interest is the 30th of November; if not marked, they will be paid off, and the premium consequently sacrificed. At the close of the week prices were not quite so buoyant; the last quotations being—for Bank Stock, 199½; Reduced, 99½; Consols, 94½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per cent. Annuities, 94; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 87-16; Ditto, thirty years, October 10, 1869, 83-16; Ditto, thirty years, Jan. 5, 1860, 81-16; India Stock, 260; India Bonds, £1000, 82 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 82 pm; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 92; Consols for Account, 94½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 pm; Small, June, 48 pm.

The Foreign Market, although tolerably firm, has not been the scene of any extensive speculation. Mexican was in some demand at the beginning of the week, in consequence of the advances by the last American mail; 27½, however, being the highest quotation. This price has not been since maintained. Peninsula securities are a trifle firmer, but the range of prices has not exceeded fractional limits. At the close of the Market Brazilian was 85; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent., 42; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per cent., 72; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, 5 per cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 26½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per cent., 52; Ditto, Account, 26½; Spanish, 5 per cent., 1840, Account, 7½; Ditto, 1848, 10; Ditto, 3 per cent., 3½; Belgian, 4½ per cent., 85½; Dutch, 2½ per cent., 12 Guild., 5½; Ditto, 4 per cent., Certificated, 82½.

The animation in the English market had not the slightest beneficial effect on the prices of Shares. Depression is still the predominant feeling of the public—in all cases coming into the market as sellers, whenever any advance of the most trifling character is registered. This added to bearing on the part of the speculators, whose operations it assists, readily explains the low quotations even the best lines are marked at in the following list:—Aberdeen, 13; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Caledonian, 11; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 10; Eastern Counties, 6½; Ditto, Extension, Five per cent., No. 1, ½ p; East Lancashire, 12½; Great Northern, 6½; Ditto, One-Half, A, 24; Ditto, One-Half, B, Six per cent., 3½; Great North of England, 21; Great Western, 55; Ditto, Half Shares, 25½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Ditto, New, £17, 6½; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 4½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 27; Ditto, West Riding Union, 3½; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 37½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per cent., 12½; London and North-Western, 11½; Ditto, New Quarters, 12½; Ditto, Fifties, 8½; London and South-Western, 31; Ditto, New, £40, 18; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters (No. 1), 11½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 9; Midland, 43; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8½; North

Staffordshire, 6; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; South Staffordshire, 4½; South-Eastern, 18½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 17; Wear Valley, 6 per cent. Guaranteed, 28½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; York and North Midland, 18½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Northern of France, 2½ dis.; Sambre and Meuse, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Although the present week's arrival of English wheat has been but moderate, the demand for that grain has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter. Fine foreign wheats have mostly sold at late rates; but the middling and inferior kinds, owing to the large importations, have had a downward tendency. Very little English barley on sale. The supply of foreign barley considerably increased, the demand has ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Grinding and distilling barley has moved off slowly; but malting parcels have realised full currencies. The best sound oats have sold at late rates. All other kinds have given way 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, Indian corn, meal, and flour have commanded scarcely any attention.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 46s; ditto, white, 41s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 47s; rye, 23s to 24s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; brown ditto, 25s to 28s; malted ditto, 28s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 27s to 28s; brown ditto, 28s to 30s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lancashire best oats, 15s to 16s; potato ditto, 15s to 30s; Young's and Clark, 15s to 16s; 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 27s to 29s; ditto, old, 31s to 35s; grey peas, 28s to 29s; maple, 29s to 31s; white, 29s to 30s; boilers, 30s to 33s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 21s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business has been transacted in our market this week, that prices are almost nominal.

Livestock. English, growing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Oiling, 42s to 46s; Hampshire, 32s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 3s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £28 to £29 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10s to £10 6s; ditto, foreign, £8 6s to £8 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 7s to 8s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 8d to 6d, per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 6d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 16s 1½d; rye, 23s 7d; beans, 29s 7d; peas, 30s 7d.

The Ship's Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 1d; barley, 29s 4d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 23s 7d; beans, 29s 7d; peas, 30s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 1s 6d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—1000 packages of Assam have been sold publicly, at full prices, on Wednesday 11,000 packages various kinds were offered. 2000 changed hands, at barely late rates. The private market is heavy.

Sugar.—Only a limited business has been doing in raw, on somewhat lower terms. Refined goods dull. Brown lump, 47s 6d; and fair, 45s to 46s per cwt.

Coffee.—Most kinds move off slowly, but we have no decline in prices. Good ordinary native Ceylons are quoted at 44s 6d to 45s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Dealers purchase cautiously. In prices we have no change to report. The supply is not large.

Provisions.—The demand for Dutch butter is tolerably steady, at full prices. Fine stubble Kiel, Holstein, and Friesland is selling at 88s to 92s; and inferior marks down to 44s per cwt. For most qualities of Irish butter—the supply of which is extensive—the inquiry is very inactive. As most of the holders are not inclined to press sales, late rates are fairly maintained. We quote Carlow, 81s, landed, 74s to 77s; Connell and Kilkenny, 70s to 74s; Cork, 70s to 72s; Limerick, 60s to 62s; Waterford, 64s to 66s; and other kinds, 56s to 64s per cwt. For forward delivery, very little done. The inquiry for English butter is dull, except for the best qualities. Fine weekly Dorset, 90s to 94s; state and middling, 60s to 80s per cwt; fresh 9s to 12s per dozen lbs. For bacon the demand continues heavy, and prices have further

receded 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime side of Waterford, landed, 48s to 50s; heavy, 44s to 46s; and inferior, 42s to 44s per cwt. Hamburg bacon is selling at 46s to 48s per cwt. Good and prime Irish hams move off steadily, at 80s to 85s per cwt. Waterford baconed lard firm, at 50s to 54s per cwt.

Tallow.—Only a moderate business is doing in this market, yet prices are fairly supported. F. Y. C. on the spot, is quoted at 37s to 37½s 3d per cwt for prime. Town tallow, 37s per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—For export, as well as for home consumption, the demand is tolerably firm, at fully last week's prices.

Coals.—Wylam, 15s 6d; Eden Main, 15s; Bewicke and Co., 15s 9d; Heaton, 15s 6d; Morrison, 15s 3d; Belmont, 16s 9d; Hilton, 17s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 3s to £1 10s per load.

Spirits.—As the foreign houses have again raised their prices, the brandy market is flat, at fully previous currencies. There is a steady business doing in good and fine rum. In other respects, the demand is inactive.

Hops.—Good and fine qualities are scarce, and quite as dear as last week. In other kinds exceedingly little business is doing.

Wool.—By private contract the transactions continue very moderate. In prices we have no change to report.

Potatoes.—Selected samples are in good request, at from £4 10s to £5 per ton. All other kinds move off slowly, at late rates.

Smithy.—Our market has ruled very steady this week, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per lb.—Beef, from 3s 10d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, at the market.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has moved off steadily, and the currencies have an upward tendency:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 16.

2nd Dragon Guards: Lieut C W Caird to be Captain, vice Key; Cornet J G Price to be Lieutenant, vice Calvert. 7th: Capt G P Walker to be Captain, vice Gore; Lieut A M Knight to be Captain, vice Alleyne; Cornet T W Goff to be Lieutenant, vice Knight.

1st Dragoons: Cornet J C Davenport to be Lieutenant, vice Henry.

16th Light Dragoons: Major-General Sir J Thackwell, GCB, to be Colonel, vice General Sir J C and Lieut GCB.

2nd Foot: Lieut R C Bamford to be Lieutenant, vice Plancy. 17th: Lieut C W Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Baxter; Ensign C J Hingham to be Lieutenant, vice Davis. 22nd: Assistant-Surgeon A L Adams, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M Grath. 24th: Ensign E W A Parsons to be Lieutenant, vice Woodington; Ensign P L Hildbrook to be Ensign, vice Parsons. 33rd: Capt A P Gore to be Captain, vice Walker. 56th: Staff-Surgeon of the second Class L Barron, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Cowper. 61st: Assistant-Surgeon E J Kennedy, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Adams. 79th: Lieut H Baxter to be Lieutenant, vice Bamford.

3rd West India Regiment: Acting Assistant-Surgeon R T Deakin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sanders.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: See Lieut R Atherton has been permitted to resign his commission.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon C B Heaton to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Hutton; Assistant-Surgeon H Sanders to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Henry; Acting Assistant-Surgeon E Touch, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Kennedy.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, NOV. 14.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt P Paddy to be Captain, vice Fulford; First Lieut E J Paterson to be Second Captain, vice Paddy; Second Lieut S M Grylls to be First Lieutenant, vice Paterson.

BANKRUPTS.

R GOOD, Bishopgate-street Without, stationer. M F THOMAS, Bristol, hotel-keeper. W DUKANT, Wrenchley, Kent, brewer. P HILLIER, Butts, Kent, dealer in hops. T SAWTELL, Newport, Monmouthshire, baker. W A GUD, Faversham, Kent, stationer, hatter. T WHEELER, Liverpool, fruit-merchant. J MOULTON, Hulme, Manchester, timber-merchant. A WILLIAMS, Narbeth, Pembrokehire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W CALDER, Greenock, coal-merchant. J HARVEY, Glasgow, warehouseman.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Israel de Wolf Andrews as Consul, in New Brunswick and Canada, for the United States of America.

CROWN OFFICE, NOV. 19.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SEAT IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

City Cork: Col James Charles Chatterton, in the room of Daniel Callaghan, Esq.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Queen's Own Regiment of Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut H Farquharson to be Captain, vice Loftus; Cornet J E Bridge to be Lieut, vice Farquharson.

1st Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: B Cartledge to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Taylor.

Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J D Dent to be Lieut, vice Brown; the Hon F Lawley to be Captain, vice Dent.

Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry: R Sutton to be Lieut, vice T G A Parkyn; C Sutton to be Cornet, vice M Lyon.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 10.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed J H Johnson, of Glasgow, to be a Master Extraordinary of the High Court of Chancery, in Scotland; and T Giff, of

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

LATELY PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

1. THE CAXTONS: A FAMILY PICTURE. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., author of "Rienzi," &c. &c. In 3 vols., price 3s 6d.

2. THE POEMS AND BALLADS OF SCHILLER. Translated by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. With a brief sketch of Schiller's life. In 2 vols., crown 8vo, price 2s.

PROFESSOR AYTON.

LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, and OTHER POEMS. By WILLIAM E. AYTON, Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh. With an Appendix, containing an examination of the statements in Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" regarding John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee. A New Edition, in fols. 8vo, price 3s.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF A SUBALTERN during the Campaign in the Punjab, 1848-49. In 1 vol., small 8vo, price 6s.

THE LATE GEORGE F. RUXTON.

LIFE IN THE "FAR WEST." By the late GEORGE F. RUXTON, Esq., Author of "Travels in Mexico." In 1 vol., small 8vo, price 6s.

SAMUEL WARREN.

1. NOW AND THEN. By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., F.R.S. A New Edition, being the Third; with the Author's last corrections, and a Preface. In 1 vol., royal post 8vo, cloth gilt, price One Guinea.

2. THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN. A New Edition, in 2 vols., fols. 8vo, price 12s.

3. TEN THOUSAND A YEAR. A New Edition. 3 vols., fols. 8vo, price 18s.

4. THE MORAL, SOCIAL, and PROFESSIONAL DUTIES OF ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS. In 1 thick vol., fols. 8vo, price 9s.

DR. MAYO.

LETTERS ON THE TRUTHS CONTAINED IN POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. By HERBERT MAYO, M.D. Post 8vo, price 4s 6d.

A. KEITH JOHNSTONE.

1. THE PHYSICAL ATLAS OF NATURAL PHENOMENA. By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTONE, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. In imperial folio, half-bound Morocco, price £10 10s.

2. THE PHYSICAL ATLAS OF NATURAL PHENOMENA, reduced from the Edition in imperial folio. This Edition contains Twenty-five Maps, including a Paleontological and Geological Map of the British Islands, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, expressly for this Edition, by Messrs. W. and A. K. JOHNSTONE, and carefully Coloured under their superintendence; with DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS and a VERY COPIOUS INDEX. In imperial quarto, half-bound Morocco, price £2 12s 6d. Now ready.

3. THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL, and POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, from the most recent and Authentic Sources, with an INDEX of upwards of 14,000 Names of Places, compiled from the Maps. A New Edition, in imperial folio, half-bound Russia, price £3 8s.

JAMES GRANT.

MEMOIRS AND ADVENTURES OF SIR WILLIAM KIRKALLDIE OF GRANGE, Knight-Commander of French Horse, Lord of the Secret Council, and Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh for Mary Queen of Scots. By JAMES GRANT, Esq. In one vol., post 8vo, price 10s 6d.

DAVID HUME.

LETTERS OF EMINENT PERSONS ADDRESSED TO DAVID HUME. In 8vo, uniform with Burton's "Life of Hume." Price 10s.

GEORGE CLEGHORN.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ART: HISTORICAL and CRITICAL. By GEORGE CLEGHORN, Esq., of Wexham. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. 2 vols., fols. 8vo, price 12s.

PRINCIPAL HILL.

LECTURES IN DIVINITY. By the late GEORGE HILL, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. A New Edition, in one vol., 8vo, price 14s.

MRS. HEMANS.

THE POEMS OF FELICIA HEMANS. With Illustrative Notes; a Selection of Contemporary Criticisms; and a Portrait of the Author, engraved by Finden, from the Bust by Fletcher. In one vol., royal 8vo, price One Guinea.

MRS. SOUTHEY.

1. SOLITARY HOURS. A New Edition, in fols. 8vo, price 3s.

2. THE BIRTHDAY, and OTHER POEMS. In fols. 8vo, price 7s.

3. CHAPTERS ON CHURCHYARDS. A New Edition, in one vol., fols. 8vo, price 7s 6d.

45, George-street, Edinburgh; and 37, Paternoster-row, London.

Orders received by all Booksellers.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.

I. THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. By ARCHIBALD ALISON, LL.D., F.R.S.E. A New Edition, being the Seventh; in 20 vols., crown 8vo, with a copious Index. Price 48s.

II. THE HISTORY OF EUROPE. A Library Edition, publishing in monthly Volumes, price 15s each. This Edition is printed in demy 8vo, on superfine paper, to range in libraries with the standard editions of our English historians, and is EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS. Vols. I. to VIII. are published.

A limited number has been printed on thick paper, in royal 8vo, with proof impressions of the Portraits.

III. THE ATLAS TO ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE. Constructed and arranged, under the direction of Mr. ALISON, by ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTONE, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Geographer in Ordinary at Edinburgh to Her Majesty.

In crown 4to, uniform with Seventh Edition of the History, £2 12s 6d. In demy 4to, to accompany the History, £3 13s 6d. A 15-issue, in Monthly Parts, to accompany the Library Edition, demy 4to, price 3s 6d each.

A Re-issue, in Monthly Parts, royal 4to, to accompany the royal 8vo Library Edition, price 4s 6d each.

IV.

EPITOME OF ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. In 1 vol., post 8vo, price 7s 6d.

* * * A Selection of Maps are published as an Atlas to illustrate the Epitome, price 7s.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE MILITARY LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. With an Account of his Contemporaries. In 8vo, price 18s. With Map and Plans of Battles, &c.

II.

THE PRINCIPLES OF POPULATION, and their connexion with Human Happiness. 2 vols., 8vo, price 30s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London. Sold by all Booksellers.

Super-royal, 32mo, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s.

BRYANT'S POETICAL WORKS; with a Portrait of the Author, and a Vignette engraved on steel; forming Vol. II. of CLARKE'S CABINET LIBRARY OF CHOICE READING. Vol. I., Longfellow's "Outre-Mer," a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea.—Vol. III., "Oliver Goldsmith; a Biography," by Washington Irving, on Nov. 15.

CLARKE'S MINIATURE EDITIONS, 6d each.—1. The Language of Love. 2. The Language of Flowers. 3. The Ball-room Manual. 4. English Songs. London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 4, Exeter-change.

NEW EDITION, 2000.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK. This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smooths all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASANT ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to advance of his own accord; while the whole is illustrated by UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY BEAUTIFUL WOOD-CUTS of objects and scenes described, forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published. (144 Pages.)

A Few Copies are Coloured, price is extra. Published at the Office of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 195, Strand, London. A Liberal Allowance to the Trade and to Schools. Supplied for Cash only. Remittances to be made to the Office. On application, terms may be known.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON AL-

MANACK FOR 1850;

Being the Sixth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by DUNN and other Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by MRS. LONDON; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. &c. The Astronomical Department, by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 193, Strand, London.

* * * Country orders supplied for Cash only.

NEW IRISH WORKS.

LISPINGS OF THE LAGAN. By FRANCIS DAVIS. Price 2s.

ANNALS OF ULSTER; or, IRELAND FIFTY YEARS AGO. By the late Mr. SAMUEL M'SKIMMIN. Price 1s.

London: H. ALLMAN, Paternoster-row; E. FARRINGTON, 16, Bath-street. Dublin: JAMES M'GLASHAN, Belfast: J. HENDERSON.

Fifteenth Thousand, in post 8vo, bound in cloth, price 5s.

THE LORD OUR SHEPHERD; An Exposition of Psalm xxiii.

By the Rev. JOHN STEVENSON, Vicar of Patrishree with Bridge, Canterbury, late Perpetual Curate of Cury and Gunwalloe, Cornwall. Also, Sixteenth Thousand, in post 8vo, bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d.

CHRIST ON THE CROSS; an Exposition of the Twenty-second Psalm. By the same Author.

London: J. H. JACKSON, Lillingdon-green; ROBERTSON, Dublin; ALLOM, York; INNES, Edinburgh; and all other Booksellers.

NEW VOLUME.

THE FAMILY ECONOMIST, Vol. Second, 1849, will be published with the Magazine on the 1st of December. Price 1s. 6d. in neat boards; 1s. in paper wrapper.

London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS.

STORIES FOR SUMMER DAYS AND WINTER NIGHTS. By the Editors of the "Family Economist." The FIRST VOLUME of these popular Children's Stories will be published with the Magazine on the 1st of December. Price One Shilling.

London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS.

COTTAGE COOKERY.—By ESTHER COPELEY, Author of "Cottage Comforts," &c. &c. Re-printed from the "Family Economist." Price One Shilling bound in cloth. This will be the most complete and useful Cookery for the Working Classes published.

London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS.

MINIATURE PLANTS and TREES.—Instructions to Propagate and Manage them, in No. XII. of the FAMILY FRIEND, for December. Price 2d. Vol. I. now ready, 3/3 pp., cloth gilt, price 2s 6d. Elegant Presentation Copies, extra cloth, gilt, and paper, price 3s 6d.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS PASTIME.—Vol. I. of the FAMILY FRIEND, just published, price 2s 6d, contains hundreds of Original Puzzles, Conundrums, Enigmas, Charades, Acrostics, Forfeits, Transpositions, Anagrams, Experiments, Chess Problems, &c. &c. Elegant Presentation Copies, extra cloth, gilt, and paper, price 3s 6d.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and all Booksellers.

CHESS.—The celebrated HERR HARRWITZ has undertaken the EDITORSHIP of the CHESS DEPARTMENT of the FAMILY FRIEND. Problems and Games, with Editorial Notes, in every future Number. Price 2d, FORTNIGHTLY.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and all Booksellers.

PRIZE ENIGMAS.—The Editor of the FAMILY FRIEND has instituted a SERIES of PRIZE ENIGMAS. The Second Prize Enigma will confer—1st, a Gold Watch; 2nd, a handsome Set of Books; 3rd, a second Set of Books, upon the three persons who first supply the correct solution. See "Family Friend" for December, price 2d.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and all Booksellers.

NEW SONG, "GENTLE THOUGHTS," Composed by E. F. RIMBAULT, Price 2s. (Sent postage free.) This is one of the most pleasing songs of the season. Both words and music are full of tenderness and beauty. It will be an agreeable companion to the two highly successful songs, "Gentle Words" and "Gentle Deeds," by the same author.

London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG.—"YES! I HAVE DARED TO LOVE THEM!" by the Author of "Will you love me then as now?" "Dearest, then I'll love you more." "The Secret," &c., price 2s (sent postage free).—This Song will be the greatest favourite of the set. The melody and words are of the most pleasing and effective character. We recommend it to vocalists as a gem deserving their best attention.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

"THE SISTER ISLE," Song, written and composed by CHARLES BEALE. Dedicated to His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Published on the 1st of every month, price 2s 6d, is devoted to subjects of historical importance, to traditional lore, topographical description, genealogical research, and general literature. A leading feature is the Heraldic Register of Arms, in continuation of Gwilling, Edmonson, and Niebet, illustrated with Copiate Engravings. These drawings of having their arms recorded, are requested to communicate with the Editor, care of Mr. CHURTON, the Publisher, 26, Holles-street.

THE ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE, and HERALDIC REGISTER, edited by J. BERNARD PERKE, Esq., author of "The Peerage," and published on the 1st of every month, price 2s 6d, is devoted to subjects of historical importance, to traditional lore, topographical description, genealogical research, and general literature. A leading feature is the Heraldic Register of Arms, in continuation of Gwilling, Edmonson, and Niebet, illustrated with Copiate Engravings. These drawings of having their arms recorded, are requested to communicate with the Editor, care of Mr. CHURTON, the Publisher, 26, Holles-street.

Just published, price 1d.

THE FAMILY ALMANACK FOR 1850; containing a Guide to Mothers on the Diseases and Treatment of Children; upwards of 100 Receipts, Hints, and Memoranda; with a host of other original matter.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

TWO HUNDRED STEEL ENGRAVINGS for 8s. 6d. These beautiful plates consist of finely executed Views, Portraits, and Figures, from the various Annals. The impressions are perfect, and are admirably adapted for Albums, Scrap-books, Screens, or fancy purposes, and form an elegant present. Sent free by post immediately on receipt of a post-office order. JAMES RENOLDSON, Print Warehouse, 174, Strand.

READING and BOOK SOCIETIES. NOW READY, DELIVERED GRATIS.

A NEW PLAN FOR READING and BOOK SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM. This Plan provides an unlimited supply of Standard Works, all the New Books, and the right of members to purchase any work desired, as soon as the first demand has subsided, at one-half the published price.

Delivered Gratis, and sent Post-free, to order, enclosing two stamps, addressed to Mr. BULL, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

NOTICE TO BOOK BUYERS.—WILLIAM MILLER has just published Part 29 of his CATALOGUE of MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, comprising a large collection of Works on Agriculture, and a variety of other subjects, at very low prices. Sent free on the receipt of one penny stamp; gratis on application.—3, Upper East Smithfield, Tower-hill, London.

ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—Mr. PETER WHELAN informs the Numismatic World that he has constantly purchased Novelties of every kind, which are on sale at moderate prices; including a collection of the Greek silver, and the First and Second Brasses. Some fine Roman Denarii, 10s per ounce. Some fine Antique Bronzes, Rings, and Etruscan Vases on Sale. Collections purchased for instant cash to any amount, and the most liberal price given when rarity and fineness are combined. He is much obliged for any kind of recommendations; but a stamp must be enclosed by strangers making enquiries. Please to copy the name and address, 36, opposite British Museum. Assignments of the French Revolution between the two last, is each.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. Are taken daily at Mr. RICHARD BEARD'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.

Also, 34, CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL; and PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM.

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2 to 40 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 2 inches in diameter, and of approved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufactured by G. CHANCERY-LANE.

DETTIC COCOA.—Dyspeptics and persons of delicate constitutions are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' DETTIC COCOA, as being very superior to any preparation of the cocoa-nut hitherto introduced. This article is manufactured on a peculiar principle, by which the oily portions of the nut are neutralized, at the same time its flavour, purity, and nutritious properties are maintained. It is an essential article of diet for those under homoeopathic treatment, agrees with the most delicate digestive organs, is agreeable and soothing to the nervous system, and proves at the same time both invigorating and refreshing. Sold retail, in 1lb., 3lb., and 5lb. tins, at 4s. per lb., by most respectable grocers and tea-dealers, and wholesale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, at their Mills, Brick-lane, and Wentworth-street, London.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and UNDER-CLOTHING.—HENRY WITHERS, 9, Poultry, begs inspection of his Stock of Hosiery and Under-clothing. It is one of the largest and best in London for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Shirts (own manufacture) without absurd Greek names, 3s 6d and 3s 7d the half-dozen.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 30s. the Half-dozen.—"The Shirt before us (Mr. Ford's Eureka) appears in every way calculated to fit, and fully bears out the inventor's statement, as 'the most unique and the only perfect fitting shirt made.'—Observer, October 7th, 1849.—List of Prices, with Directions for Self-Measurement, sent Post-free. Patterns of the new Coloured Shirtings forwarded to select from, on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s., from the best and largest stock in London.—A choice of 300 patterns in coloured Shirts, 6s for £1; or 6s best quality, made to measure, 26s. Satisfaction (as usually guaranteed, or the money returned). Printed price lists, with directions for self-measurement, post-free.—RODGERS and Co., Shirt-Makers and Inventors of the "British Shirt," 6s for 3s. (the best fitting Shirt in the world), 50, St. Martin's lane (corner of New-street).—Established 60 years.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a precision and ease hitherto unknown. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the waist; 4, round the wrist; 5, the height of the waist. Excellent Cotton shirts, with fine blue, orange, yellow, and green stripes, 12s each; good Linen Shirts, 10s to 25s each, additional charges for Dress Shirts, from 2s to 4s each.—26, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

SELLING OFF. KING and SHEATH, Silkmercers, &c., 264, REGENT-STREET, having DISCLOSED PARTNERSHIP.

W. W. SHEATH is now SELLING OFF the VALUABLE STOCK.

Consisting of Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Lace, French Merinos, and every article connected with the Silk, Linen, Lace, and Drapery Trades, all EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

For the convenience of Ladies in the Country, Patterns will be sent postage-free.

Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOES, at 12s 6d the full dress.

The Superior Qualities, at 17s 6d and 21s 6d the full dress. Patterns sent for inspection Postage free.—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in Black Glaze Silks, at 18s 6d the full dress.

Black Poul de Sole, at 33s the full dress.

Black Gros Royal, at 35s the full dress.

Patterns Postage free. Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

CHARLES VYSE solicits the attention of his numerous patronesses to his entire NEW STOCK of WINTER BONNETS.

C. V. would likewise call their notice to the newest bonnet that had been produced this season, viz. the HUNGARIAN, which, for its elegance and novelty, will be one of the most fashionable and select bonnets of the season.—CHARLES VYSE, 30, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's. N.B.—Trimmed bonnets sent into the country carriage free.

A fashionable assortment of MOURNING BONNETS. Millinery supplied with first-rate PATTEIN BONNETS at really wholesale prices.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN. Established in 1773.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, are supplied by

JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department, under competent Female superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.

N.B. All Parcels exceeding the value of £5 will be forwarded carriage free.

And all Payments can be made by Post-office Orders payable to WILLIAM KING.

KING and CO. believe that the one undeviating Principle of selling only the best Materials, at the lowest possible Prices, will obtain for them the unlimited confidence of all their Patrons.

THE following is a COPY of a WARRANT forwarded by command of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, to Mr. JOHN RAHLES, Proprietor of the ROYAL FUR MAGAZINE, 332, Oxford-street, corner of the Regent Circus.

"This is to certify that Mr. John Rahles, of 332, Oxford-street, is hereby appointed Purveyor to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Given at Frogmore House, the 8th day of November, 1849.

(Signed) "G. COUPER." A similar warrant has also been forwarded, by command of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, to Mr. JOHN RAHLES, Proprietor of the Royal Fur Magazine, 332, Oxford-street, corner of Regent Circus.

Late GEORGE and BRADLEY, Silkmercers, from Holywell-street; Mr. GEORGE retiring from business.

JOHN GEORGE, SILKMERCE, 192, Regent-street, begs to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public, that, in consequence of relinquishing business, the whole of his STOCK of Glaze and Figured Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Shawls, Mantles, Cashmere, and every description of Fancy Dresses for morning and evening wear, must be SOLD OFF immediately.

Every article in the Stock has been marked in plain figures, at an immense reduction, so as to effect an immediate clearance. J. George ventures to hope that the well-known respectability of his house will be a sufficient guarantee for the extreme value of his stock, which will be conducted.—192, Regent-street, nearly opposite Conduit-street.

THE SALE IS NOW ON.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners.—Compare the following prices:—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each.

Rich French Satin Bonnets, all colours, 12s 6d to 16s 2d. Rich Satin or Ducape, richly trimmed, Patent Crape, 10s 6d to 13s 6d. Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 13s 6d to 17s 6d. Fine White Sewn Clips, for Brides, 10s 6d each. Durable White Straws, the new shape, 2s 1d to 3s 1d. More fashionable and more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest Stock in London to select from. Country Milliners supplied with pattern Bonnets monthly for cash only, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in real FRENCH MERINOES, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

375 Pieces in Black and all colours, at 2s 4d per yard. 450 ditto, very fine, at 2s 11d.

539 ditto, finest imported, at 3s 6d.

Patterns for inspection to any part Postage Free. Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, respectfully apprise their numerous patrons and the public, they have just completed a very large purchase of AUTUMN and WINTER SILKS; and, as these Goods are bought under very unusually favourable circumstances, great advantages may be obtained.

Elegant Striped, Checked, Broadened, and Glaze Silks, at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, and 2s 4d per yard.

Rich Pink, Sky, and White Satins, for Silks, at 2s 9d per yard. Plain Black Silks and Ducape, 1s 4d to 2s 6d per yard.

Beautifully Watered ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 11d per yard. For the convenience of ladies residing in the country, patterns will be sent postage-free.

Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road. N.B. The New-est Shapes in Rich Velvet Mantles lined with silk, and quilted throughout, in Black, Watercolor Blue, Greens, Adelaide, and Ruby, at Two Guineas each.

DAMASK TABLE-LINEN, as EXHIBITED on the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, at the LINEN-HALL, BELFAST, on the 11th of August, 1849.

The Irish Linen Company, 40, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, are now receiving their first supply of Damask Table-Linen from Flanders exhibited to Her Majesty at Belfast, and will continue to import the other Patterns as manufactured.

Household Linen, including Sheetings of ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTCH Manufacture, always kept in stock; also, the best fabrics in WELSH Flannel. Depot for Haden and other Towing.

Established 1801.

ELEGANT TOILETTE REQUISITES, each of Infallible Attributes.—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant tresses.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the complexion; and ROWLAND'S GONNOLINE is a preparation of great value for the hair, and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums. The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of their merits. BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLAND'S" preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label. Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the Kingdom.

MONEY.—A Gentleman is entrusted with the management of a large capital to INVEST in large or small sums, upon Freehold and Leasehold Property, Reversions, Annuities, Life Interests, &c.; also upon the Personal Security of Noblemen and Gentlemen. N.B.—Reversions purchased. Applications to be made to Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, 19, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

TRELLOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthy imitations; but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured and sold by T. TRELLOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by EDWARD'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all oilmen and grocers. 500 delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s. payable to THOMAS STEVENSON.—13, Wharf-road, City-road.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES. CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best preservative of documents, books, plate, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Deed-boxes, and Street Door-Latches.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.—Dr. CHOWN'S process of Ventilation may be seen in operation at C. RICKETTS'S Manufacturing Works for PATENT CHIMNEY GAS STOVES, for warming Churches, Conservatories, Halls, &c., in any other place without a chimney, where a gas light can be obtained.

5, Agar-street, Strand, facing Charing-cross Hospital.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR OVER-COATS, First-rate Garments at Reduced Charges, and guaranteed to resist any amount of rain. A very large Stock to select from. To be had in London, at 95, New Bond-street; and 69, Cornhill, only.

THE NICOLL PALETOT (Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 65) WARE



FALLEN RAILWAY ARCHES, AT CAMDEN TOWN.

FALL OF RAILWAY ARCHES.

ON Sunday morning last, about half-past seven o'clock, seven of the newly-constructed arches of the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway suddenly fell with a tremendous crash. They were situated on the western side of the Kentish Town-road, and but a short distance from the junction of the line with the London and North-Western Railway at the Camden station.

On Saturday night the whole of the works were left in an apparently safe condition, and the only indication of the approaching catastrophe was at about half-past five o'clock in the morning, when the watchman on duty was alarmed by hearing a cracking noise proceeding from the arches. The seventh arch from the bridge which crosses the Kentish Town-road gave way first, and the six others followed in rapid succession. The greatest fears were entertained that the large arch which crosses the Kentish Town-road would follow; but the solidity of the structure, with the exception of a slight cracking of the brick-work on the western side, withstood the shock. The state of the arch, however, is considered sufficiently dangerous to induce the contractor to adopt the precaution of preventing either foot-passengers or vehicles passing under it, barriers having been erected and police stationed on either side to prevent it. The arches which have fallen were from twenty to thirty feet span. The contractor, Mr. Hicks, and others are wholly unable to account for the catastrophe, as they allege that the construction was upon the most approved principle, and of the best materials and workmanship. It is fortunate that the occurrence did not take place on a week day, when the workmen were employed in placing the ballast over the arches, and in erecting the massive stone-work cornices along the spandril walls. On the Saturday night, at six o'clock, Mr. Hicks's men, 70 or 80 in number, were paid in a small wooden counting-house under the very arch which first gave way. Had the fall taken place at that time, the loss of life would have been immense. The loss sustained by the occurrence is estimated at about £2000.

MATLOCK RAILWAY.—HIGH TOR TUNNEL.

A PORTION of the Manchester, Buxton, and Midlands Junction Railway has lately been opened, and must have been a delightful boon to the pleasure-seeking tourists of the past season. It is that part of the line which extends from Ambergate to Rowsley, a distance of eleven miles and a half, but attractive for affording excursions to Matlock Bath, Chatsworth, and Haddon, to which celebrated places trains have incessantly poured in from all the principal towns of the midland counties. We agree with a correspondent of the *Derbyshire Courier*, in considering this portion of the line—from Ambergate to Rowsley—to lie through one of the most enchanting districts in the world, unsurpassable in boldness, grandeur, and magnificent character.

On starting from Ambergate there is nothing particularly worthy of notice, if we except the noble woods of Alderwasley. On approaching Whatstandwell-bridge the rails, canal, turnpike-road, and river being all in juxtaposition, is certainly rather extraordinary, and a circumstance seldom or never occurring.

With the appearance of a dwelling-house planted on the top of a masoned tunnel, the great and increased beauty of the scenery may be said to commence. The valley narrows, and as you pass over the chaste metal bridge, which crosses the Derwent, and approach the south entrance to the Lea Wood tunnel, the view around and in front is exquisitely grand. A metal aqueduct for the canal here crosses the rail. On emerging from the Lea Wood tunnel, at the north end, the country appears to open out a little more, and you pass Lea valleys and manufactories to the right, and the highly-cultivated and rich pastures of P. Arkwright to the left. Here, also, is the terminus of the High Peak Railway, an object of great curiosity, from its numerous inclined planes, and the manner it is worked by stationary engines and endless chains.

Further on, as you approach Willersley Tunnel, you see Willersley Castle, Rock House, Cromford Church, the Heights of Abraham. Willersley Tunnel is long and dreary; but you emerge from it to the Matlock Bath Station, where a majestic amphitheatre of scenery opens. To the left, on the opposite side of the river, is the celebrated Matlock Bath.

You next pass through the High Tor Tunnel, dry and comfortable, and the

gloom much dissipated by an opening in the centre, wherein you enjoy daylight for a second or two, and a pretty view of the road and river. On emerging from the High Tor Tunnel, another picturesque amphitheatre strikes your view—the river and new bridge, neighbouring woods and rocks, the residence of John Greaves, Esq., Boat-house Inn, &c.—all tending to render this, perhaps, as interesting a scene as any of the foregoing.

The High Tor is one of the most remarkable rocks in England, in consequence of the immense mass of bare perpendicular rock exhibited to such an altitude. The limestones of the Jura, in Southern Germany, do not show so bold a face. The granite of the Alps have perpendicular faces or chasms to the depth of 2000 feet, but then no living being has ever been able to descend and look up to their gigantic forms; on the contrary, in Derbyshire, you can walk in amongst these masses, and admire and somewhat estimate their proportions. In Wales, Scotland, and on the Alps, the scale of altitude and breadth is vast and profound, requiring time to consider and estimate their vast proportions; but in Derbyshire the exquisitely beautiful prevails. The lofty rocks and bold crag, richly wooded; the magnificent upland and rounded knoll; the sweet valleys intersected with silver streams, such as the Derwent, the Wye, and the Dove, are comprised in one beautiful picture; whilst the attractions of either of these rivers, the lovers of the rod and line can well attest. They are, perhaps, the best for trout and grayling in the kingdom.

In our illustration is shown the fissured face of the Tor, and its thickly-wooded base, through which the tunnel is cut.

We hope on some future occasion to resume our illustration of this delightful line of railway. The next portion to be executed is 11 miles to near about Calver.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—This institution, incorporated by Royal Charter, and established for the purpose of introducing into this metropolis the principles of the Scottish system of banking, commenced operations at the premises of the bank, Tokenhouse-yard, on Monday. In the evening the Governor and Deputy-Governor, together with a large company of the directors and shareholders, celebrated the inauguration of the undertaking by a dinner at Lovegrove's Hotel, Ludgate-hill. Mr. John McGregor, M.P., the Governor of the bank, presided.



THE HIGH TOR TUNNEL, MATLOCK, ON THE MANCHESTER, BUXTON, AND MIDLANDS JUNCTION RAILWAY.